

PEKING TAKEN,
SOUTH SEEKS
TO UNITE CHINANew Governmental Program
Considered—Peace Terms
to Be ArrangedMANCHURIA STILL
PRESENTS PROBLEMProposal Advanced by South-
erners to Divide Country
Into Six Political Areas

SHANGHAI—With Peking virtually in the hands of the Nationalists and Chang Tso-lin back in Manchuria, consideration is now being given to the Nationalist government and reconstruction programs for China, which has attained a greater degree of unity under Nationalist auspices since the revolution of 1912.

Chiang Kai-shek has returned to Nanking from the front and called an urgent government council and conference of all ministers and vice-ministers. Added importance to the conference is provided by the arrival here of Sun Shih-wei, former civil governor of Chihli Province, as Chang Tso-lin's delegate to arrange peace terms. The conference has already opened, with Gen. Li Lieh-chung, leading members of the Nationalist Government Council.

Although Chang Tso-lin, has declared that he will continue adherence to the five-barred flag, thereby creating an independent Manchuria, it is understood that the younger element in the Fengtien Party, including Chang Hsueh-liang, Chiang's son, and Yang Yu-ting, chief of staff, are in favor of joining the Nationalist Party and accepting the Nationalist terms that Chang retire and Manchuria become a Nationalist district.

It is understood in well-informed Chinese circles that the Nationalist Government program will institute regional government, with Sun Shih-wei's control, and that the country will be divided into six political areas, namely, Nanking with a supreme council headed by Chiang Kai-shek; Canton, headed by Li Chi-sen; Hankow, headed by Li Chung-jen; Kailang, headed by Feng Yu-hang; Peking, headed by Yen Shi-shan, who was appointed commander by Nationalist mandate, and Manchuria, headed by whichever leader is appointed.

Business and political circles here are optimistic about the new régime. With the extension of Nationalist control to Peking there has been a general revival of business through South China.

Peking Closes Gates;
Awaits Southern Entry

PEKING (P)—With only a few Manchurians now remaining in the Peking area, the city is awaiting the arrival of the southerners.

Further advances from Mukden concerning the bombing of Chang Tso-lin's train say that it was believed the explosives must have been planted on the track and set off by electricity rather than hand bombs in view of the great damage.

It is estimated that the Peking-Mukden railway, which is Chinese owned, lost \$200,000 Mexican in damaged track and rolling stock, while the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway probably lost \$50,000 Mexican.

The South Manchuria Railway runs about the Peking-Mukden line.

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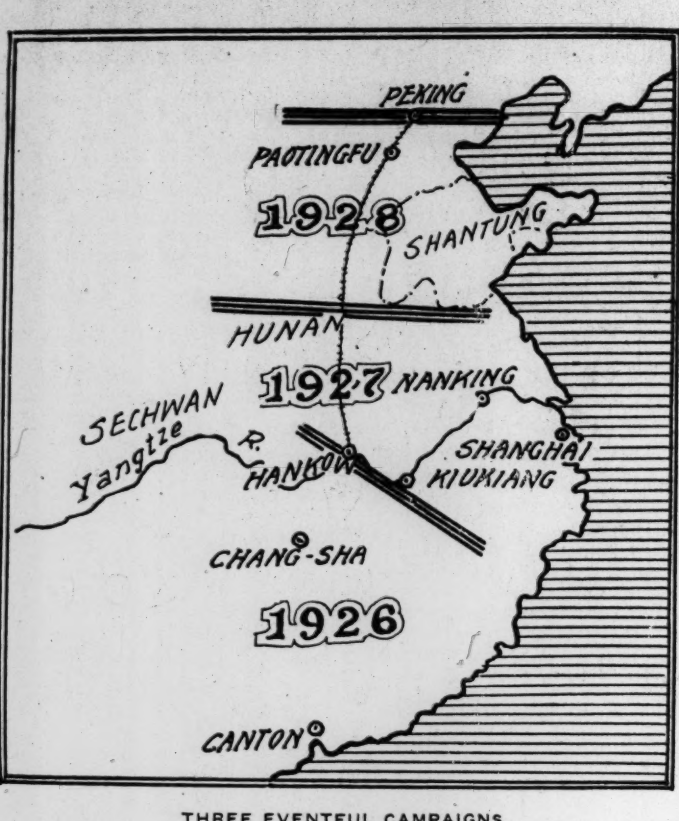
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Irresistible Drive of Southern Armies



THREE EVENTFUL CAMPAIGNS

Map Shows Roughly the Line Reached by the Nationalist Armies by the End of the 1926 and 1927 Campaigns, Respectively, Together With Their Approximate Position to Date. Beginning From Canton, the Southern Armies, Early in 1926, the Forces Had Reached Chang-sha by Summer and Hankow by October. The Campaign Resumed in the Spring of 1927, and the Advance Pushed Quickly to Nanking and Shanghai, the Furthest Point Attained Being the Border of the Shantung Province. This Spring the Nationalist Forces Have Swept Through Shantung and Along the Line of the Hankow-Peking Railway to Peking.

Nationalist Army's Victories
Backed by Majority of NationMovement Shown to Have Gained in Impetus Since
Defeat of Communist Wing at Hankow—Man-
churian Problem Still Faces Leaders of South

By STANLEY HIGH

The resurgence of Chinese nationalism, of which the fall of Peking is the result, dates from 1923. At that time, the fortunes of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Kuomintang Party—established first as a secret society to plot the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty—were at a low ebb. Dr. Sun had just led a military crusade into the Province of Hunan. Defeated, he had been driven back to Canton, his army shattered, his funds run out, the confidence of his followers shaken.

There came then to Canton representatives of the Soviets. They called at the yamen of Dr. Sun and laid before him a practical plan for the reorganization of the party forces. Aid of two kinds was offered. The Soviets were willing to extend financial backing; on the other hand, they proposed to direct a propaganda campaign on behalf of the Kuomintang.

The proposal was accepted. A group of young Chinese was banded off to Moscow for a short course in revolutionary tactics. Soviet advisers came to Canton. A propaganda bureau was organized. At the same time, with a Soviet loan, the Bank of Canton was reopened. The basis was laid for a new army. General Chiang Kai-shek was commissioned to select a corps of young officers and train them to serve as the military nucleus around which troops could be assembled for a new drive into the North.

More Youthful Leadership
In March, 1925, Dr. Sun passed on. The leadership of his party fell into the hands of younger and more practical men. The Kuomintang régime in Canton proved its capacity for government by the re-administration of that city. By the early summer of 1926, the army and the propaganda corps of the Nationalists were ready to undertake a new offensive against Peking.

Since then, the troops that set out from Canton have scored a major military reverse. By October, 1926, the triumphant Nationalists had traversed 400 miles across Hunan Province, captured Chang-sha, the capital of that province, and marched 200 miles further to the Yangtze River, where, after several weeks of severe fighting, the key city of Hankow passed under their domination.

The spring of 1927 found them still on the offensive. Kukiang, Nanking and Shanghai fell in swift succession and the Kuomintang was able to boast that its authority was supreme in all of China south of the Yangtze. But the movement, despite these successes, had come to the parting of the ways. The Communists who had offered aid to Dr. Sun in 1923 were beginning to require a definite return on their investment. They were in China, it became plain, not for the good of the Nationalists but in order to use the Nationalist movement to further their own plan for world revolution. A rather large number of Chinese had been converted to their doctrines. Michael Bordin, Soviet adviser to the Kuomintang in its capital at Hankow, appeared to be master of the situation. His aim, which was actually carried out on paper, was to eliminate from positions of authority in the party all Chinese not actively committed to the Communist program.

Chiang's Vigilance
For this crisis the Chinese found a leader in Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who had remained, since the northward drive began, in supreme command of the armies in the field. General Chiang had early declared his hostility toward the Communists. A Soviet-sponsored plan to take over Canton on the eve of the beginning of the campaign in 1926 was anticipated by Chiang and the guilty parties—Chinese and Russian—summarily dealt with. From that time forth he kept a watchful eye upon

ENGINEERS' ART
IS TURNED FROM
PEACE TO WAREminent University Principal
Says Civilization Turned
Weapon Upon Itself

LONDON—Sir Alfred Ewing, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, made a remarkable address before eminent engineers from all parts of the British Empire and many foreign countries. He was delivering the thirty-fourth James Forrest lecture before the Institute of Civil Engineers, which was celebrating the centenary of its charter here, when he referred to the destructive devices of the late war and declared: "Surely it is for the engineers as much as any man to pray for spiritual awakening, to strive against such growth of sanity as will prevent the gross misuse of his good gifts."

Potentialities of Ruin
"There are people who talk glibly of the next great war," he continued. "I wonder if they know how near in the last war the world came to destruction through misapplying the knowledge which it owes to the engineer? For it is the engineer who in the course of his labors to promote the comfort and convenience of man, has put into man's unchecked, careless hand the monstrous potentiality of ruin. Civilization, in fact, turned the weapon upon herself. The arts of the engineer had indeed been effectively learnt, but they had not changed man's soul. In our diligent cultivation of these arts we engineers have far outstripped the ethical progress of the race. We have given a child a sharp-edged tool before he has sense to handle it wisely. We have given him power so make irreparable mischief when he hardly knows the difference between right and wrong."

Duty of Leadership
"Does it not follow that the duty of leadership is to educate his judgment, his conscience? Collective moral sense, collective political responsibility, the divine maxim to do to others as we would be done by to us—these are the lessons in respect to which all the nations, even the most progressive have still much to learn."

Sir Alfred, who spoke on "100 years of education," concluded with a discussion of the question on "What is left for the future engineer to do?" He continued: "Transport, especially by air may be made less perilous and more convenient in the future. Communication may be extended to include vision to that which is half-done already, and I confess I do not have enthusiasm for the other half. Power will certainly be more generally distributed. But can we expect the engineers of the coming century to bring about developments in the application of natural resources, comparable with those of the last 100 years? I doubt it."

Changes to Be Looked For
"To me it seems more likely there will be something of a lull in the revolutionary fervor of the engineer. Social changes—drastic social changes—may be looked for, but not, I think, so directly consequent on his activities as in the century now ending."

"Mechanical devices will of course be increasingly used, but probably they will become standardized and taken for granted like the watches we cannot be surprised if we find interest in them slacken. Improvements will be made, but the things they affect will already be the commonplaces of life."

Sir Alfred Ewing, who is one of the most noted engineers in the world, was in charge of the Admiralty department dealing with enemy cipher during the war. Delegates bearing congratulatory addresses attending the centenary represented the Royal Society, the Law Society, Cambridge University, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of Civil Engineers of France, the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects and the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Boy 'Skippers' Win Prizes in Novel Regatta
With Ships Built in Attics and BasementsSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The juvenile version of "down to the sea in ships" has just been enacted by 308 New York boys.

The "sea" was the pond on the conservatory side of Central Park. The "ships" were built in basements and attics rather than in famous shipyards. The pilots of the fleet were attired in the knickerbockers of the New York schoolboy rather than in the flowing pantheons of the seasoned "salt," and they talked of "gross tons" instead of "gross tons" in comparing the sizes of their craft.

It was the fourth annual model sailboat regatta, according to the bureau of recreation of the Municipal Department of Parks, but to a 13-year-old yachtsman with a seafaring eye, it was "quite the biggest naval event of the year."

Like all the other "captains," he was unimpaired of the audience estimated at nearly 4,000 persons who gathered in Central Park. Instead, he kept a professional eye on the starter. Then the whistle blew, the small white sails went skimming across the pond and the 300 youthful "skippers" crouched down to keep a careful check on the progress of the race.

There was nothing stereotyped about classifications. There were

Trail Across Canyon
Opened in Arizona

Grand Canyon, Ariz.
"KAIBAB TRAIL" is open for travel," announces M. R. Tilton, superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park. Work on the trail was begun December, 1924. Due to the extreme heat in the canyon during the summer, work was kept up on the trail during the winter months only.

Travel over the new trail, the only trans-canyon trail in the park, will be much easier, especially for those unaccustomed to the saddle, inasmuch as the trail follows easy grades. It is regarded as the most spectacular horse trail in the world. The Kaibab Trail tops out on the north rim within a mile and quarter of Grand Canyon Lodge, the new Union Pacific development on Bright Angel Point.

UTILITIES OPEN
ARMS TO HONEST
TEST OF ACTIONSNational Association Head
Asserts Faith in Public
Judgment in Inquiry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The electric light and power industry has nothing to be apprehensive of in connection with the honest inquiry and it wants the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission to be most searching and complete. H. T. Sands of New York, president of the National Electric Light Association, declared in his annual address at the opening of the fifty-first meeting of his organization just held here.

"We have an abiding faith in the integrity and ability of the American public to deal fairly with our industry once it has the requisite information for the exercise of intelligent action and formulation of sound judgment."

"The high standard of living attained in this country would have been impossible without electric service. The men and women engaged in the industry are deeply conscious of their duty as public servants, and are conscientiously striving to discharge that duty."

"Public utilities are in the vanguard of American business. They are proud of accomplishments of the past. They do not fear the proceedings of the present. They are confident of their plans for the future."

Mr. Sands deprecated attempts to arouse a belief that the public utility is a monopoly. He said that the public utility is a business, and that it is a business which is engaged in the production of a public service. He said that the public utility is a business which is engaged in the production of a public service. He said that the public utility is a business which is engaged in the production of a public service.

CHAMBERLIN NAMED
AIRPORT ENGINEER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Clarence D. Chamberlin, transatlantic pilot, has just been appointed aeronautical engineer in charge of construction of New York's projected municipal airport at Barren Island. The appointment, which carries a salary of \$10,000 a month, was made the day before the first anniversary of Mr. Chamberlin's take-off on his flight from New York to Germany.

Mr. Chamberlin, who is one of the most noted engineers in the world, was in charge of the Admiralty department dealing with enemy cipher during the war. Delegates bearing congratulatory addresses attending the centenary represented the Royal Society, the Law Society, Cambridge University, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of Civil Engineers of France, the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects and the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Discontinuance Is Recommended
of Small Holdings for Scotland

LONDON—Discontinuance of the establishment by the state of small holdings on privately owned estates in the Scottish lowlands is recommended by the committee on land settlement in Scotland, whose report has just been issued.

The committee calculates that the scheme has already cost nearly £1,000,000 between 1912 and 1927, and it estimates that each new holding on the present lines will cost £235 per holder in crofting counties, £396 in other parts of the country, and an average of £250 for the whole of Scotland, in addition to the ratepayers now having to pay £4700 yearly in connection with the establishment of small holdings.

So far 1417 new holdings and 340 enlargements have been formed on a total area of approximately 256,000 acres.

As regards the Highlands, the

Internationalism Keynote
of "Tech" Graduating ClassMost of Civilized Nations
Represented at
Institute

China, Switzerland, Bulgaria, the Philippine Islands, Syria and Venezuela will gain engineers trained in the United States if graduates of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who receive degrees in the spring commencement exercises, return to their homelands to practice their professions as many of them intend to do. To this list might be added India, Japan, Hawaii, Uruguay, Russia, the British Isles, Canada and other lands, all in addition to representation from practically every state in the American Union.

Samples of the international flavor of engineering are offered in the fact that a student from South Africa presented a thesis on hydrology, of British Columbia and another from Turkey has contributed a study of the natural resources and a design for a superpower network for his country. Thirteen Chinese students were in the class, two receiving doctor's degrees.

The significance of the spreading of engineers into lands of undeveloped resources was pictured by John Hays Hammond, distinguished engineer, who, in the commencement address, declared hundreds of millions of human beings, particularly in the so-called "backward countries," who

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Education During
'Lay-Off' Periods
Is RecommendedRelief Agencies Asked to
Aid in "Unemployment
Neutralization"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Relief agencies engaged in assisting the unemployed should work out educational programs through which unemployment periods may offer an opportunity for increasing the workers' efficiency and broadening their outlook, according to a recommendation just made to the Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America by an executive in a leading manufacturing concern.

In a letter to the Federal Council, the writer expresses the opinion that such an undertaking would be of considerable value to industry. "Working people generally," he adds, "are ready to take advantage of increased educational opportunities and the discipline of such activities in periods of part time or full time 'lay-offs' would have a far-reaching effect in improving the workers' condition."

Neutralizing Unemployment

"Unemployment of considerable consequence will be with us for years in spite of the remedies we can devise," the letter says, "and during these years the well-to-do must be ready to take advantage of increased educational opportunities and the discipline of such activities in periods of part time or full time 'lay-offs' would have a far-reaching effect in improving the workers' condition."

Mr. Owens of Oklahoma City said the electric light and power industry was taking comprehensive steps toward effecting mutual understanding between consumer and company. He is chairman of the public relations sections of the association.

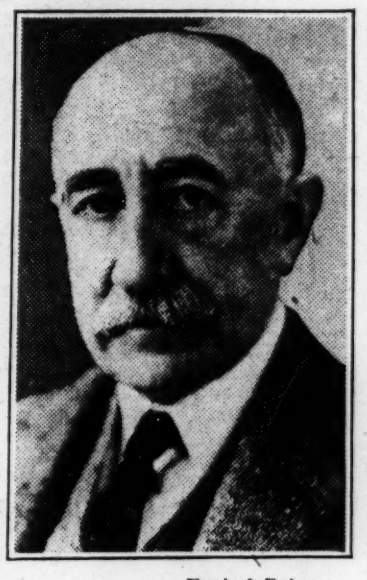
Responsive to Education

"I have found working people generally very responsive to adult education, if properly adjusted to their activities, backgrounds, interests and needs. It would seem to me an excellent field for study by the churches to work out courses that could be run during periods of unemployment, or part time unemployment, which would enable people to increase their industrial efficiency."

"Other courses might be worked out to increase their background and general breadth of thought, for a greater appreciation of art and literature, or courses in the study of biography and material science, etc. Such education as was done in slack time might very likely be carried over into times of full work. Certainly the habits of thought formed in slack times would carry on."

Lauds Engineering

John Hays Hammond



John Hays Hammond

FARM PAPERS
CRITICIZE TALK
OF 'UPRISINGS'Only Few in Minnesota Are
Encouraging Readers
to Take Part

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Only a few of the country newspapers of Minnesota are encouraging their readers to indulge in any such "farm protest" demonstration as the "March on Kansas City" proposed by Adam McMullen, Governor of Nebraska, a survey of the State reveals. On the contrary, many of them are opposing it and criticizing the politicians who are inspiring it.

One of the most prominent publishers of the State, A. B. Moreau of Luverne, has called attention to the fact that with few exceptions the leaders of the so-called "farm revolt" in Minnesota cannot even qualify as Republicans.

Walter L. Day, an official of the Federal Land Bank, which is in regular touch with farm trends throughout the Northwest section, said that although he visits daily with many farmers and secretaries of local town associations, it is the exception when one of them expresses bitterness or even disappointment at the failure of the President to sign the farm relief bill.

Interested in Rain
"The farmers are particularly interested in getting some rain right now," Mr. Day said.

The Minnesota Council of Agriculture and the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation are sponsoring a strenuous effort to organize farmers of the State to go to Kansas City to protest to the Republican National Convention against President Coolidge's second veto of the "farm relief" bill.

While conservative leaders here assert there has been no "uprising" of farmers of Minnesota, because the farm bill did not seriously affect the state devoted so largely to dairying, the first of four protest meetings was held at Morris. Farm "leaders" here claim 3000 attended, and that a street demonstration was followed by a "talkfest" in which Frank M. Murphy and Col. Charles H. Marsh, the latter Mr. Coolidge's Minnesota manager in 1924, took leading roles. Party lines were forgotten at the meeting, it was asserted.

"Protest" Meetings Called
Meetings have been called at Windom and Marshall, both near the Dakota border, and at Minneapolis. Meanwhile reports here indicate interest in the movement from Crookston.

However, observers here declare Minnesota's farmers are too busy in their fields to participate in any extent in an agricultural "uprising." Officials of the Farm Bureau Federation will only go so far as to state they "expect several hundred farmers to go to Kansas City from Minnesota." Diligent inquiry in responsible quarters has failed to reveal anything remotely suggesting a general "revolt" in the rural sections.

The
DIESEL
ENGINE
for
Automotive Use

is one of the outstanding developments in the automotive industry during the past year. An interesting discussion of the subject will appear

Tomorrow
as a Magazine Feature.

SMITH PICTURED
AS OBSTRUCTOR
OF MIDWEST AIDStands as Chief Opponent to
St. Lawrence Waterway,
Mr. Gardner AssertsCOMMENTS SUPPORT
OF HERBERT HOOVERDeclares Careful Estimates of
Benefits Show Advantages
Over New York Route

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—If the farmers of the middle West turn against Secretary Hoover and support Governor Smith of New York, they will be advancing the interests of their worst enemy, in the opinion of Horace C. Gardner, first president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association.

Farmers are expected to be the chief beneficiary of the St. Lawrence route to the Atlantic. Aside from President Coolidge, who has been able to do much because of his official position, Mr. Hoover has been the St. Lawrence plan's best friend, Mr. Gardner said, while Governor Smith has proved its worst enemy.

"Governor Smith is an uncompromising opponent of the St. Lawrence waterway," continued Mr. Gardner. "He is the most hurtful man against the waterway who could be picked in the United States. As President he would be in a position to do the greatest harm to it possible."

Leads the Opposition
"He is the head of the opposition to the St. Lawrence route and head of the proposed 'All-American' or New York substitute for it. He has had two terms as Governor and the St. Lawrence route has been officially opposed by New York State all of this time. It has had a commission whose duty it was to oppose the St. Lawrence route and the commission was under the control of the Governor."

"As far as the St. Lawrence cause is concerned, electing Governor Smith to the Presidency would be like taking the head of the enemy's camp and putting him into power."

"Farmers of Minnesota and many other parts of the country know that. Hoover is against the New York substitute, and that is why many people in Minnesota have such a regard for him."

"The St. Lawrence waterway has had no more active and helpful friend anywhere than Secretary Hoover. He has aided it tremendously. His support has been the most helpful influence for it outside of any other thing."

Co-operation in the States
Mr. Gardner served as president of the organization promoting the St. Lawrence waterway for its first five or six years, retiring a year and a half ago. In this period he saw the movement make such progress that it officially enlisted the co-operation of upward of 20 states. Mr. Gardner is a well-known engineer of this city.

"The farmers would be added proportionately more than any other class by building the St. Lawrence waterway," he added. "This would result from cheaper transportation costs, which would apply to the movement of the wheat crop every year. That is the first and most pronounced effect. The most immediate effect would be felt in the handling of export grain. Grain moving to the Atlantic seaboard would also be benefited. It is estimated that the saving in freight rates to northern European points on wheat would be 7 or 8 cents a bushel."

"Then there is also a large territory which would be opened up for the movement of all kinds of commodities and all classes of freight, moving in both directions."

Evaluates Two Routes
"The proposed New York substitute would not be nearly as good for the farmer as the St. Lawrence. In lowering the freight costs the farmer it would be a disappointment."

"It would take all the traffic through New York harbor, which is already the most congested harbor in the world. That would be a handicap. There are a number of locks and bridges to be encountered on the New York route. A large number of trunk line railroads and busy highways would have to be bridged, and otherwise, drawbridges would be required for the most part. This would be expensive and would constitute an interruption to traffic."

"Everybody would be taxed to meet the enormous expense of this route. Its economic benefits are not nearly as great as those of the St. Lawrence, and this is true on domestic business as well as of overseas traffic."

Comparison of Costs
"The United States St. Lawrence Commission, of which Mr. Hoover is head, has reported at considerable length on the two routes and has compared their cost and traffic results. Mr. Gardner also mentioned the waterpower obtainable from the St. Louis project."

The cost of shipping grain eastward over the St. Lawrence waterway would be less than over the New York route. It is also noted here by Maj. Rufus W. Putnam, formerly United States district engineer at Chicago. Major Putnam has recently completed an extensive survey of Chicago's harbor facilities and mapped a new harbor plan.

Discussing the two routes from an engineering standpoint, Major Putnam said: "The All-American route through New York is not as good as the St. Lawrence route. Not so many ships could use it because its navigation would be difficult."

"This would affect the cost of shipping wheat from the middle

West. The all-American route would increase the cost over the St. Lawrence.

"From the standpoint of the farmers of this section, in addition to meaning more of a saving in freight rates, it would mean less taxes. The first cost of the all-American route is twice as large as that of the St. Lawrence, and in addition there is no waterpower to be developed in the New York plan, while there is between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 by way of the St. Lawrence.

"What the saving in freight costs would mean to the farmer if the St. Lawrence waterway was built had all been figured by the Department of Commerce. It has worked out a very complete report.

Difference in Transit Time

"Ocean boats could come through the all-American route just as over the St. Lawrence, but there are a great number of locks in the New York route, many bridges, and restricted channel. All of these would require more time in transit.

"Either route is feasible, but the cost of the New York route and the difficulties of navigation concerned make the St. Lawrence preferable.

"From the standpoint of the farmers of the middle West, the concern is, chiefly of freight costs. More are interested here in the St. Lawrence route than in the New York. The question is largely sectional."

Party Planks Are Proposed for All-American Route

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A resolution urging the two major political parties to include in their platforms a plank endorsing the proposal for an all-American ship canal, a link of which would pass through New York State from Buffalo to New York City, was adopted at the convention of the Great Lakes-Hudson Waterways Association just held here. The resolution

Tonight at the Pops

Marche Militaire..... Schubert
Suite, "Peer Gynt"..... Grieg
Boston Square and Compass Club
Chorus
Warren W. Adams, Director
(a) "Rolling Down to Rio"..... German
(b) "Moonlight and Roses"..... Wagner
Overture to "Othello"..... Weber
Prelude to Act III..... Verdi
"España"..... Chabrier
Marche Ecossaise..... Debussy
Prelude to "The Marriage of Figaro"..... Mozart
Overture to "William Tell"..... Rossini

Events Tonight

Graduation exercises, Suffolk Law School, Tremont Temple, 7.
Annual banquet, Foremen's Club, Glens Publishing Company, Tremont Temple, 7.
Ocean House, Swampscott, 6:30.
Talk by Robert H. Bitter, Supplies Fellowship House, 212 Commonwealth Avenue, 8.
The Development of Chinese-Japanese Art, illustrated lecture by Bunke Matsuki, professor of Japanese and Chinese Literature and the Arts, at Columbia University, Tremont Temple, 8.
Dinner and Senior Prom, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Hotel Statler, 8.
Pop concert, Boston Square and Compass Club, also presented by the Boston Square and Compass Club Choir, Symphony Hall, 8 to 10.
Meeting, Meat and Grocery Retailers Association, American House, 8.
Dinner, West End Business Men's Association, American House, 6:30.
Meeting, Manuscript Club of Boston, Harvard University, 8.
Presentation by the Try-Out Theater, Wellesley, 8:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Vacation Tours

Unusual Value Tour

Christian Science church, Home of Mary Baker Eddy at Chestnut Hill, and Mt. Auburn.

This tour starts out daily and Sunday at 9:30 a. m., covering Ancient and Modern Boston; Bunker Hill, Old North and South Churches; the Navy Yard, Frigate "Constitution" and two hundred other points of interest.

Then through Back Bay, Brookline and Cambridge; Longfellow Home, Mt. Auburn, the Harvard College Buildings; Agassiz Museum and then a delightful tour through the Newtons to the Wayside Inn made famous by Longfellow. Ample time allowed for lunch.

In the afternoon through historic Concord and Lexington, the Paul Revere Route, the Old North Bridge, homes of John Emerson and Hawthorne, passing Home of Mary Baker Eddy at Chestnut Hill. Due back in Boston about 5:00 p. m.

This Entire Tour—Only \$6.00

We operate short tours about Boston, Picturesque Brookline and Cambridge, Lexington and Concord; Salem and Marblehead.

All Day Tour to Historic Plymouth, the South Shore.

All Day Tour to Quaint Gloucester, the North Shore.

All Day Tour to Newport-by-the-Sea.

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Moonlight

FIJIANS GREET PACIFIC FLIERS ON RECORD TRIP

Southern Cross Covers 5538 Miles of Ocean Between California and Suva

SUVA, Fiji Islands (AP)—Having successfully traversed approximately 5538 miles of ocean between Oakland, Cal., Hawaii and Suva, the fliers of the monoplane Southern Cross had a busy program before them in preparation for their 1700-mile hop to Brisbane, en route to Sydney, Australia.

There were many things to be done; checking of the gasoline supply remaining in the fuel tanks of the Southern Cross; locating of a site from which the refueled plane can take off safely for its flight over the sea toward Australia; examination of the three motors that labored faithfully through miles and storms, and to study weather charts and maps to decide the time and course of the shortest but perhaps the most hazardous leg of the unprecedented flight.

Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith, Australian pilot, Charles Ulm, Australian co-pilot, Harry W. Lyon, former sea skipper and navigator, and James Warner, radio operator, were regarded as quite important personages in Suva. They were objects of admiration by the native population and the white inhabitants.

One of the most important problems before the fliers was to select a take-off point.

Taking off with 900 gallons of gasoline and oil, the amount estimated as needed for the flight to Australia, will require a straight, lengthy runway heading into the wind. Kingsford-Smith intimated that he intended looking over a stretch of beach near the city, a sandy level bit of ground that might accommodate the plane during low tide. Possibly, he thought, there might be other places even more suitable.

The fliers were unanimous in agreeing that each member of the crew contributed invaluable service toward the success of the flight thus far. During a reception in the Grand Pacific Hotel shortly after the plane landed, the Mayor of Suva, lauded Capt. Kingsford-Smith, pilot of the expedition. The captain parried the compliment by saying that had it not been for his two American friends, Lyon and Warner, he could not have accomplished the trip successfully.

With 34 hours and 33 minutes required for the flight from Hawaii, the Southern Cross had a total flying time of 62 hours and one minute for the first two legs of the 7800-mile journey to Sydney. She covered the 2400 miles from Oakland, Calif., to Wheeler Field, Honolulu, in 27 hours and 28 minutes. Thus far she has averaged about six miles an hour. After the hop to Brisbane, the aviators face a flight of about 500 miles to Sydney.

Peking Taken, South Seeks to Unite China

(Continued from Page 1)

way at the crossing which was the scene of the explosion.

Confirmation was received that Wu Chun-sheng, military governor of the province of Heilungkiang, perished in the explosion. He was the strongest Mukdenite leader next to Chang Tso-lin and was generally looked upon as the most likely to succeed to the overlordship of Manchuria. Among those injured was Mo Teh-hui, Minister of Agriculture in the former Northern Government.

Peking was calm save for isolated cases of looting which resulted in the summary execution of several of those guilty.

Mukden Army Deserters

Because of the many deserters from the Mukden armies wandering about the north side of the city, the gates of Peking were ordered closed. The report was issued by the committee of public safety under Wang Shi-chien, who was requested by Chang to arrange for peace and order in the city before he abdicated. The committee assumed authority over the police with an additional 1500 Northern troops as a garrison force.

Practically all of the Mukden troops on the Peking-Hankow Railroad front have now been evacuated.

General Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shanai province and a military ally of the Nationalists, was expected to occupy Peking. Proclamations in his name as garrison commander of Peking and Tientsin have already been posted in the suburbs.

Orders for the rail transport between Peking and Tientsin has been suspended, since all the rolling stock was commandeered by the evacuating troops. This has raised the vexed question of running an international train. It was understood that all the protocol powers favored such a proposal with the exception of the United States.

Japan Seeks Protection for Interests in Manchuria

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—As the air clears, the situation in Mukden shows itself as one fraught with the gravest potentialities to the peace of Manchuria and Japan's interests therein. The outcome depends primarily upon whether Chang Tso-lin is able to carry out his intention of the responsibility to entrust it to subordinates, or whether he will be permanently eliminated from the scene.

The War Office officially tells the correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor that an agreement had been made several days prior to the explosion, whereby Chinese troops were permitted to guard the Peking-Mukden line at the spot where it traverses the South Manchuria Railway zone and passes under the South Manchuria Railway tracks. This was where the explosion occurred, so that Japan could maintain its position of responsibility therefor. The Foreign Office says a joint investigation is being conducted to fix such responsibility.

The Foreign Office denies that the Japanese fired on the Chinese at any time. The Chinese, however, claim that Japanese railway guards immediately following the explosion, but without a bad intention and no grudge is cherished.

In addition to political complications all the elements of chaos exist in Manchuria. The people are discontented as the result of the past few years' misgovernment; the economic situation is extremely bad because of a depreciated currency; hundreds of thousands of emigrants are without either sentimental or economic ties to the land and are ripe for any movement which offers to better their lot, and it is believed that South Manchuria is honeycombed with Nationalist spies and sympathizers who eagerly seize any opportunity to foment trouble and bear arms against Chang Tso-lin's successor. Certainly Manchuria needs a strong hand to-day, but it is conceded that Chang Tso-lin is the only man capable of keeping it united and in order.

The Foreign Office tells the Monitor correspondent that Japan's established policy is that the stabilization of Manchuria will be left entirely to Chinese hands as long as the anti-Smith vote to 419, with 68 more delegates to be selected who will also be instructed or pledged against Smith.

Bridge Reported Blown Up

SHANGHAI (AP)—The railway bridge at the Yangtsing, 18 miles northwest of Tientsin, is reported to have been blown up, thus holding up the withdrawal of two Manchurian army units to Mukden.

The bridge was said to have been destroyed by 20,000 troops which formed part of the northern armies. The Manchurian troops were brought to Peking by air and had long formed the chief part of his army.

These 20,000 troops are part of an army of 70,000 men made up of forces from the provinces of Chihli and Shantung, the latter formed part of the northern armies under the command of General Sun Chuang-hang and Chang Tsung-chang, but have now been placed under Marshal Chi Hsiang-yuan after an intrigue among the officers.

Republican Trek Westward Draws AH Sorts of Folk

Statesmen, Politicians, Mere Public Leaving Capital for Kansas City

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Statesmen, secretaries, political leaders, personal friends of candidates, curious citizens, newspaper reporters, all sorts of persons who gather in Washington while Congress is in session, are now leaving on every train that pulls out of the Union Station for Kansas City for the Republican quadrennial national convention, which formally opens next week, Tuesday. Some of them deliver a parting utterance, giving opinions on prospects and various weighty matters. Most of them prefer to wait until they are on the ground before saying much.

The contests of delegates constitute the preliminary interest at Kansas City and are attracting a number of persons, but others are going in advance to look things over, talk with men from different parts of the country and get a line on what they think may happen.

Points Admonitory Finger

Among the Senators issuing statements is W. H. King (D.) Senator from Utah, who attacked the first session of the Seventieth Congress for its extravagance and centralizing tendency. Aggregate appropriations, direct and indirect, he declared, will run well over \$5,000,000,000, and appropriations for next year will be greater and greater each year following.

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, in a statement issued from his headquarters here, estimated the anti-Smith strength at Houston at 487 delegates.

"The repudiation given Tammany and its candidate by the voters of West Virginia, following so closely upon the heels of similar action in Texas, North and South Carolina, and Alabama, plainly shows the attitude of Southern Democrats toward Governor Smith," says the Reed statement.

According to Reed Faction

"The election of 12 and possibly 13 Reed delegates in West Virginia makes Senator James A. Reed the most formidable rival of the New York Governor in the convention at Houston. It also increases the total of the anti-Smith vote to 419, with 68 more delegates to be selected who will also be instructed or pledged against Smith."

"The Democratic Presidential nomination is far from being cinched. I cannot conceive that delegates from normally Republican states will be determined to cram down the throats of delegates from genuinely Democratic states a candidate who is distasteful to them and who cannot win in November."

All of the members of the Coolidge Cabinet except Secretary Kellogg and Secretary Hoover are to be at the Kansas City convention.

James W. Good, Lawrence Ritchie and other personal representatives of Mr. Hoover, are already in the convention city and others are going.

COLUMBIA MAN OFFERS PLANS TO STOP SMOKE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Suggestions for abating the smoke nuisance in New York have just been made to the Merchants' Association by Prof. Charles E. Lucke, head of the mechanical engineering department of Columbia University.

The basis of smoke control, according to Professor Lucke, is to reduce the amount of smoke produced by the combustion of fuel.

MAINE TO HEAR LABOR HEADS

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—Officials of national and international labor groups will address the silver anniversary of the Maine State Federation of Labor here June 12-14.

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Nationalist Army's Victories Now Making for United China

(Continued from Page 1)

Russian-dominated Hankow. The results were disastrous for the Communists, and the Nationalist movement became a bona fide Chinese cause.

The interim of party house-cleaning slowed the progress of the Nationalist armies. But by the end of the fighting season in 1927 they were already across the Yangtze and advancing along the borders of Shantung Province.

There were many predictions that here the Nationalist advance would collapse. The Kuomintang armies, it was said, could not be maintained so far from their base. Moreover, revolutionary movements in China, from time immemorial, have been known to arise in the south, sweep into the Yangtze Valley and there exhaust themselves.

But the Nationalists belied these prophecies. They maintained their forces throughout the winter in the north. Headquarters of Chiang Kai-shek were kept at Suchow, north of Pukow on the Pukow-Tientsin Railway. This spring, contrary to all expectations, the war was resumed along the same front that was held in the fall.

New Forces Enter Field

For this spring campaign two new forces entered the field as Nationalist allies. Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, for many years known as the "model governor" of Shansi Province, and whose attitude toward the Kuomintang had been in doubt, took the field in aid of Chiang Kai-shek.

At the same time Gen. Feng Yui-hsiang, the "Christian" general whose fortunes and allegiances have repeatedly shifted in the last six years of China's civil war, definitely allied himself with the Nationalists and advanced with his army out of the northwest territory that he has occupied toward Shantung Province.

General Feng's aid has been of very great significance. His army is known to be well-trained, disciplined and equipped. Had he thrown in his fortunes with the war-lord regime of Chang Tso-ling or remained, at the urgent position, the Nationalist capture of Peking, doubtless, would have remained indefinitely in doubt.

The Nationalists in Peking have behind them a China more nearly united than at any time since Yuan Shih-kai in 1916 sought to make himself emperor. There are, however, one or two areas of uncertainty. One of these is found in the vast and remote empire beyond the Yangtze gorges. Szechwan Province, with a population of some 70,000,000, is almost inaccessible. Its government has been even more independent of Peking than other provincial régimes. Although said to be in sympathy with the Kuomintang, the authority of the party has not been definitely established in that territory.

There is a second area of uncertainty in Hankow and the territory surrounding it. Hunan Province—long called by the Chinese "turbulent Hunan"—was an especially successful field of Communist endeavor. Disaffection with the present leaders of the Kuomintang has flourished there.

M. BOISSON RE-ELECTED

PARIS (AP)—Fernand Boisson, has been re-elected president of the Chamber of Deputies. He defeated M. Franklin-Bouillon, 327 to 244.

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FRANCE MOVED BY FLUCTUATION OF THE FRANC

Fall of Few Centimes Causes
Fresh Controversies—Bank
Governor's Attitude

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from MONTEUR BUREAU

PARIS—The fluctuations of the franc have provoked some perturbation in political and financial circles. It is true that it is merely a fractional fall of three centimes but since the franc has been perfectly steady for many months, it is obvious that the slight change has a certain significance. Therefore the few centimes' difference has caused more commotion than several francs' difference would have created before Raymond Poincaré took charge. There were immediately heated discussions on the old subject of stabilization versus revalorization. Those who would like to see the franc improved are pulling every string to prevent stabilization at the present rate, while those who believe it foolish to make fresh changes are endeavoring to put pressure on M. Poincaré to peg the franc legally. Indeed the new outbreak of the controversy, the wild crop of rumors, speculations on the Bourse, all indicate that we are on the eve of governmental decision. M. Moreau, governor of the Banque de France is declared to have offered his resignation if a decision were not immediately forthcoming. He is known to be an ardent stabilizer, disliking hesitations and procrastinations dictated by political motives. In view of the opposition of the revalorizers, which again is manifesting itself, M. Moreau has repeated his warning that he cannot undertake the responsibility of allowing the difficult situation to be perpetuated for an indefinite period. The franc would normally rise higher and the Banque is obliged to purchase great quantities of foreign money with bank notes specially emitted.

That process cannot long continue. The franc will again get out of hand through this time it will mount instead of fall. It is understood that the present shifting of values is simply a maneuver of the Banque de France meant to break speculators on the rise of the franc. But there is also the explanation that in preparation for legal stabilization, efforts are being made to readjust the value of the franc exactly according to the coefficient of five. In any case it is well to watch closely French finances again.

Farm Freight Rate Reduction Sought

Mr. Hoch Says Farmers Are
Becoming Restive Under
Delays on Relief

SPECIAL FROM MONTEUR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Since it has been accepted by Congress that an agricultural depression exists, Homer Hoch (R.), Representative from Kansas, sees no necessity for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is the latest letter in the exchange between Mr. Hoch and J. B. Campbell of the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding freight schedules. Mr. Campbell had outlined the work of the commission under the Senate resolution directing an investigation into freight rates on farm commodities. Mr. Hoch replied in part: "I believe that in view of the continued insistence on the part of attorneys for the railroads that the mere fact that roads within the group apparently are not earning the prescribed return constitutes all that is required to call for an increase in rates, the contrary interpretation requires continued emphasis."

Mr. Hoch disagrees with the position that the fact of an agricultural depression must be established by proceedings before the commission can legally proceed with the adjustment of rates. Mr. Hoch contends

that there is no such judicial requirement. The people in the farm country, he said, have become restive under the long delay in obtaining any substantial measure of farm relief. He desires, therefore, to hasten action in obtaining the lowest possible lawful freight rates on farm commodities.

European Climbs Mystery Mountain in Waziristan

British Agent Succeeds in
Reaching Summit of Preghal
—Native Temple Found

By WIRELESS FROM MONTEUR BUREAU

LONDON—Waziristan's mystery mountain has been climbed by Capt. W. R. Hay, British agent in this desolate region, which is situated between India and Afghanistan, and who told the story of his exploit to the Royal Geographical Society here. Preghal has not been climbed by any European previously, not because of height difficulties, its height being under 12,000 feet, but because of the hostile attitude of the wild Mahsud tribesmen living at its foot. Captain Hay attributed his success to the effect upon the inhabitants produced by the Indian Government's occupation of the surrounding districts. Whereas three or four years ago, he said, "the Mahsud was everywhere striving to prevent the purdah or veil of his country being lifted, he is now for the most part pressing for the construction of roads and a general opening-up of his mountainous retreats."

The tribesmen actually suggested that Captain Hay should make the climb, and accordingly accompanied by some 300 of them he set out in August of last year. On the very summit, at the height of 11,625 feet, he found a deserted native temple. Immediately to the south of the summit and about 2000 feet below lies the Plateau of Bospa. This, according to the tribesmen, is the highest point any European has previously been allowed to reach, and that many years ago. The tribesmen regard the mountain as their "throne," and the symbol of their independence.

Internationalism Keynote of Tech Graduating Class

(Continued from Page 1)

barely eke out an existence, must be given the opportunity to engage in productive industry.

Future Up to Engineers

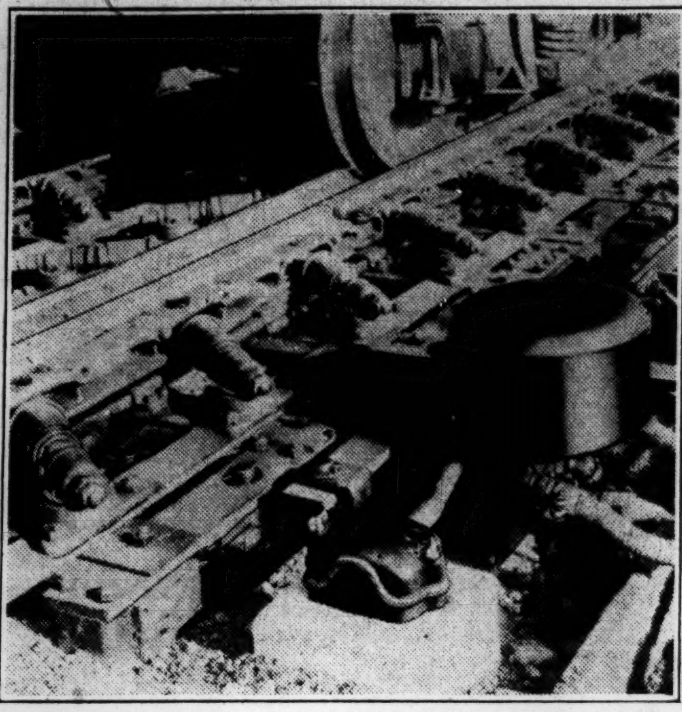
"These people could be converted into an asset in the ledger of civilization, and the engineer is the agency through which this great work must be accomplished," he said. "There is hardly an inhabited region on the globe and indeed many regions now uninhabited that cannot be made to produce commodities essential to other parts of the world. There would be, in short, everything necessary for the comfort and well-being of the 1,700,000,000 people who inhabit the earth if the world's natural resources were adequately utilized."

Though engineering is so old that it antedates written history, it is yet in its infancy, Mr. Hammond asserted, and is founded on "the fundamental human instinct to build." While remarking upon the unprecendented range of invention within the last century, he pointed out that such discovery, such as the telegraph, the balloon, the gas engine, have led to multiplied further inventions such as the telephone, radio, the dirigible and the airplane.

The opportunity of public life, long practically confined to the profession of law, will in the future be more and more the engineer's, in Mr. Hammond's opinion. The engineer is exceptionally qualified for public positions by his training for direct reasoning and responsibility, and is coming to receive increasing experience in human and even international relations, he said.

Among deficiencies Mr. Hammond believes future members of the profession should expect to overcome are lack of public appreciation of the engineer's work and failure of the

A Rail Grip of Steel



Closeup of One of 31 Car Retarder Units in Boston & Maine Freight Yards, Which, by "Squeezing" the Wheels of Freight Cars Between Massive Steel Jaws Regulate Speed With Which, Unaided, the Cars Enter the Classification Yards. The Car Above is Shown in the Grip of the Retarder.

engineer sometimes to insist upon the compensation due to him in comparison with that obtained by the promoters and capitalists in a large undertaking. He believes the one time lack of general culture among technical men is being improved.

Imagination Needed

"Nothing is more false than the belief that imagination is useful only to the poet, artist or philosopher and should be suppressed by the practical man as dangerous," he continued. "The engineer, practical as he is, must at the same time be as much a dreamer as any of these if his work is of any magnitude. He must have the power to see a thing before it exists."

Degrees were conferred upon 682 graduates, including 184 candidates for master's degrees and 19 for doctor's degrees. The exercises were held in Symphony Hall, Boston, instead of the Technology Buildings, due to landscaping work in progress on the campus.

Among the honors announced, in which 16 students participated, the following awards were included: Ira D. Beals, Belmont, Mass., traveling fellowship in architecture; Harold L. Turner, Des Moines, Ia., and Dennis W. Van Planch, Salem, Mass., fellowships in electrical engineering for study in America or abroad; E. Emmano Antonio Basilio, Quincy, Mass., fellowship in physics for study in America or abroad; Guillermo Zuloaga, Caracas, Venezuela, fellowship in geology.

WOMEN TO DEMAND 'STRAIGHT DRY PLANKS'

SPECIAL FROM MONTEUR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Adoption of a "straight dry constitutional plank" by the Republican National Convention at Kansas City and by the Democratic National Convention at Houston will be urged by the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, according to an announcement just made here by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, its chairman. The woman's committee, Mrs. Peabody declared, will also urge the nomination of candidates who not only promise to enforce prohibition, but also believe in it.

CARIBOO ROAD TOLLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Despite strong objections to the system, the British Columbia Government has decided to continue the collection of tolls of its Cariboo Road, where thousands of Canadian and American cars will travel this year. The toll-free system will be used to pay the proper point by the car retarders, like extra rails, pinching against the sides of the lower rim of the car wheels.

The terminal concentrates all incoming and outgoing freight of the Boston area, formerly handled in nine different yards, into an inbound and outbound yard which is less than 2½ miles from the downtown business district and adjoins a new fruit and vegetable auction terminal which fronts on a metropolitan traffic artery.

In these respects, George Hanauer, president of the railroad, who is also the inventor of the car retarders, said he believes the yard is, though not the largest, probably the

B. & M. \$4,000,000 Freight Yard Is Formally Opened

Railroad Will Sort and Switch
1,000,000 Cars a Year
in Boston

How the new Boston Classification Yards of the Boston and Maine Railroad will sort and switch 1,000,000 cars of freight a year at a rate up to three cars a minute, saving 48 hours in some shipping schedules, and cutting down from days to minutes the time between arrival of a car in the terminal and its placement for unloading, was shown to more than 1500 persons at the formal opening and dedication of the yard. The guests included public officials, business and industrial executives, traffic managers and railroad heads from all parts of New England and beyond.

From a grandstand overlooking the 400-acre yards in which the railroad company has invested \$4,000,000 for trackage, pneumatic-electric car retarders, power-thrown switches, tele-type and loudspeaker telephone systems, hot-oiling devices and other improvements, the visitors watched a "parade of the box cars" over the "hump" into inbound yard.

The first six cars carried flags of the New England states, the staffs strapped to the brake handles at the tops of the cars. This called attention to the safety factor introduced by the absence of brakemen from this post, for as the cars were diverted from one track to another by the setting of switch controls in a distant tower they were finally slowed down and brought to a stop at the proper point by the car retarders, like extra rails, pinching against the sides of the lower rim of the car wheels.

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most up-to-the minute freight terminal yard in America. It contains 225 miles of track.

John C. Hull, Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered the congratulations of the Governor to the company at the exercises, and W. F. Garcelon, chairman of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board, spoke for the shippers.

Hoover Wins First Delegate Contests, Gets 11 More Votes

Florida and Kentucky Groups
Awarded Secretary by
G.O.P. Committee

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Riding on the wave of victories in the first of the delegate contests decided by the Republican National Committee, Herbert Hoover's backers are preparing to put additional punch in their campaign for the presidential nomination in the face of a determined opposition that is passing the word it has "just begun to fight."

Success in placing 11 southern delegates, who in contests had been challenged, definitely in the Hoover bag bolstered the enthusiasm of the Secretary of Commerce's political lieutenants, especially James W. Good, his manager, who has insisted that his candidate would "go over" on one of the early ballots.

On the other hand, both the Lowden and Watson campaign directors, already here, were mapping out a plan of attack with which they hoped to stop Mr. Hoover. In this they counted on other presidential aspirants in the field against the Cabinet officer.

Of the various presidential candidates, James E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, is the only one on the battle ground. At its first sessions the National Committee made it a clean sweep for Mr. Hoover in contests from Florida and Kentucky. Four delegates-at-large and five district delegates from Florida, all of them pledged to the Commerce Secretary, were placed on the temporary convention roll.

In addition to passing on the Florida contests, the committee gave its approval to the unopposed credentials of two Hoover delegates from the first Kentucky district.

Haugen Renominated

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—Gilbert N. Haugen, co-author of the McNary-Haugen farm bill and the oldest member in point of service in the National House of Representatives, was renominated by Republicans of the Fourth Iowa Congressional District in Monday's primary election. He defeated J. A. Nelson of Decorah by more than 4000 votes.

Gov. John Hammill, running a four-cornered race for Republican renomination, won handily from the field.

The Democratic voting was quiet, there being little opposition for nominations for the several state, congressional and county offices.

DISCUSS CHINA RELIEF

At a meeting at the University Club in Boston, called by Dr. A. D. Leavitt of the Harvard Church, Brookline, Mass., there was formed the Greater Boston Church Committee in connection with the China Famine Relief. Methods of relief were described by the Rev. Dr. George L. Davis, until recently of Peking.

President's Road Will Be Pathway to Summer Home

New Landing Field Planned
to Bring Air Mail to
Wisconsin Retreat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Steps to keep President Coolidge in touch with Washington and the rest of the Nation during his vacation retreat in Wisconsin's north woods, were taken following approval of plans by Col. E. W. Starling, chief of the White House Secret Service, who has arrived here. A gang of 150 linemen was put to work installing ample telephone and telephone facilities, while army aviators took steps to establish daily air-mail service to Chicago.

After conferring with the committee of citizens of Superior, Colonel Starling definitely announced that the executive offices will be in the Superior Central High School. In the school will be put a private telephone exchange connecting all offices and with three private wires stretching to Cedar Island Lodge on the Brule River 35 miles away. There will be one trunk telephone always connected with Washington and two always connected with Chicago. Two lines will run to Brule, but not to the Lodge.

Offices at High School

There will be no telephone instruments at Cedar Island Lodge, where the Coolidges will stay. At the offices, however, will be a telephone switchboard with trunk line to Washington and another to Chicago, besides 15 double cables connecting with Western Union trunk lines at Duluth.

Twenty-five special telephone operators will be sent here. The President does not desire telephone facilities near the lodge for himself or for newspaper men, it was stated. All news will be given out at the High School in Superior.

A huge pasture used by a cattle company in years gone by will be leveled and hangars, lights and other necessities installed for the air-mail service. Aviators explained that Superior Field, Arrowhead Airport, is too small to accommodate the large Douglas observation planes they plan to use.

Roads Being Improved

The new field is on county land in Parkland township, midway between the high school and the lodge, along what is now called the "President's Road."

"President's Road" is being lined with trees in the few spots where the vegetation was not sufficient for the highest beauty to be attained. The road is being regraded and otherwise improved. At the high school the sweeping circular sidewalk leading to the main entrance is being widened to enable it to be used as a driveway for the President.

All other roads in the vicinity of the lodge, or which the President is likely to use, are being oiled to prevent dust. Roads on the Pierce property where the President will be guests are being heavily surfaced with gravel.

Arranging Postal Facilities

for Summer White House

SPECIAL FROM MONTEUR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Coolidge will receive his mail on time and be assured of getting his letters out promptly when he moves to Brule, Wis. The post office at Brule is in the

HIGHER STATUS IS NOW GIVEN HAGUE JUDGES

Their Claim for Diplomatic
Prestige Is Met—Lithuanian-Polish Situation

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The International Court of Justice has now obtained the diplomatic privileges it asked for at The Hague and all its higher officials are granted the same status as the corps diplomatic in relation to the Netherlands authorities.

This announcement, as made by Vittorio Scialoja, Italy, on his report to the Council of the League of Nations on the external status of the Court is the outcome of negotiations which have been taking place between the president of the International Court and the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs. Thus the judges of the Court, whose arbitral decisions have assumed such far-reaching importance, in the settlement of international disputes concerning the interpretations of treaties, have obtained that diplomatic prestige which is their due.

Augustin Waldemar, Premier of Lithuania, who is now in Geneva, had a long interview with Herr von Schubert, in which the Lithuanian-Polish situation was discussed. The German Government is most anxious to see the existing strain in the relations of the two countries removed by Lithuania carrying out the advice of the Council to resume normal relations with Poland. The claim which Lithuania makes in its amended constitution to Vilna as the capital of Lithuania and August Zaleski's rather sharp reply, however, appeared to preclude another storm on this question.

This the Council desires to avoid and Herr Schubert therefore used his influence with Mr. Waldemar not to raise the Vilna question in Geneva. This Mr. Waldemar consented to do and as Mr. Zaleski has no intention of doing so, it is now hoped that the appeals which are being made on both sides to settle their differences will bear fruit.

There is also a good chance that the Little Entente dispute with Hungary over the alleged import of machine guns will be amicably settled, by giving the president of the Council of the League in future power to act immediately in any such cases by instituting an inquiry.

PANAMA CANAL PAYS \$18,000,000 FOR YEAR

SPECIAL FROM MONTEUR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Panama Canal profits for the fiscal year ending June 30, will be \$18,000,000 according to Col. Meriwether L. Walker, Governor-General of the Canal Zone, who has just returned to report to Washington and to attend the thirty-fifth reunion of his class at West Point.

The daily average has been 18 ships passing through the canal, he said, which will make the total of ship tolls at the end of the fiscal year approximately \$27,000,000. Operating expenses for the period, he added, will be \$9,000,000.



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need not be renewed at odd moments
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FACE powders that protected the frail, sheltered beauty of yesterday cannot hope to meet today's needs. Life has changed. The modern woman spends hours in the open air. Her life is vigorous and active. It needed a new face powder, thanks to Armand. Armand Cold Cream Powder does not have to be renewed frequently. It stays on for hours in any weather. The effect of Armand Cold Cream Powder, with its fine texture, on any skin is natural—smooth. It keeps complexion fresh as the petals of a rose!

Armand Cold Cream Powder is obtainable at all good stores at home and abroad. It is always in the pink and white hat box at \$1. Armand, Des Moines, Inc. Canada, Armand Ltd., St. Thomas, Ontario.

Send for this trial package containing the four Armand essential preparations. It is only 10c.

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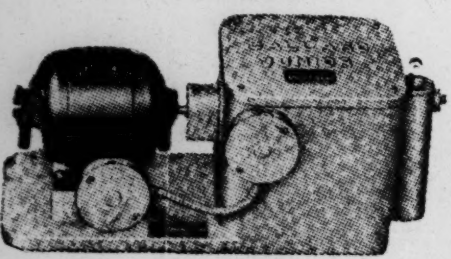
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The ideal burner for private residences, churches and small buildings. It cannot leak—it is quiet yet efficient—gives maximum comfort at minimum cost.

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ADD them all together for a vivid and vital picture of the Dodge Standard Six!

Fastest top-speed traveler ever sold under a thousand dollars, with the swiftest pick-up—bar none. Smartest lines, colors and upholstery ever lavished on a popular-priced car. And power without apparent limit—1 horsepower to every 47 pounds of car weight! A hill-climber of championship calibre!

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STANDARD SIX
ALSO THE VICTORY SIX \$995 TO \$1295 AND THE SENIOR SIX \$1495 TO \$1770

IN THE SHIP LANES

THE annual report of foreign cargo tonnage handled through the United States ports, compiled by the United States Shipping Board, shows Baltimore improving its standing, with Boston going backward. New York led as usual, while Baltimore, by virtue of an increase of more than 5,000,000 tons of export cargo, moved up to second place, displacing New Orleans. The summary is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927.

Boston dropped from ninth to twelfth, in the ranking of ports, not so much because of a decrease of 350,000 tons of freight handled as by reason of large increases by various other ports. Norfolk rose from seventh to fourth, the improved standing of both Baltimore and Norfolk apparently being due to the heavy exports of coal on account of the British coal strike in the spring of 1927. New Orleans also reflected this increased movement of coal. The ranks of the first 12 ports, together with their tonnages, and rank for the years 1926 and 1927 follow:

Port	1927	1926	Rank
New York	23,267,220	22,644,516	1
Baltimore	9,910,328	11,300,569	2
New Orleans	8,279,188	8,355,143	3
San Francisco	5,212,310	5,271,711	4
Philadelphia	5,106,012	5,216,893	5
Los Angeles	4,415,678	5,047,228	6
Buffalo	3,212,439	3,087,011	7
Newport News	2,027,109	1,482,142	8
San Francisco	1,910,748	1,482,142	9
San Francisco	1,428,025	1,312,076	10
Houston	1,393,439	1,281,494	11
Boston	2,813,194	2,465,323	12

Total Tonnage Increased.
From 1926 to 1927 the total foreign commerce of the United States rose from 94,000,000 to 113,000,000 long tons, due primarily to an increase in exports, which, in 1926, totaled 50,000,000 tons and in 1927 increased to 71,000,000 tons.

These statistics include the Great Lakes traffic.
For the calendar year 1927, the total foreign commerce showed a drop from that reported in the fiscal year, the total amounting to 99,000,000 long tons, the decrease in exports being the cause of the decrease. Of the total foreign tonnage the figures indicate that 38 per cent was handled in American bottoms (excluding the Great Lakes), the volume of tonnage carried in American-flag ships being on a steady upgrade. Complete statistical comparison of this situation show that United States

Shipping Board vessels carried 10 per cent of the foreign commerce; independent American ships, 28 per cent; British vessels, 28 per cent, and "others," 34 per cent.

Lake Line Resumes Service

The Great Lakes Transit Corporation will resume service on June 14 from Buffalo, with the first east-bound sailing from Duluth, scheduled for June 18. The three ships Tionesta, Juniata and Octorara will again be used in this line, making a 43-day cruise through Lakes Erie, Huron and Superior.

En route the vessels traverse also the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, the St. Clair River, Straits of Mackinac, the Sault River and Portage Lake, in passing from one to another of the larger bodies of water. Ports of call include Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Houghton and Duluth.

East Atlantic Cruise
The Hamburg-American Line will send its ship Oceana on a 25-day cruise of the East Atlantic, sailing from Hamburg, June 25. The itinerary includes Southampton, Lisbon, Madeira, Canary Islands, Tangier, Malaga, Cadiz and the Isle of Pheasant. The cruise is an exclusive pleasure-cruising ship, of 8500 tons gross, 457 feet in length, and painted white to resemble a huge yacht. An airplane will be carried to permit inland trips by cruise passengers.

Old Custom Revived
When the steamship Resolute of the Hamburg-American Line came into New York at the conclusion of her world cruise recently, she flew from her mainmast the homebound pennant, 145 feet in length, made by women passengers on the ship. The custom is an old maritime one, especially favored by naval ships. The passengers on the world cruise voted India the most interesting country; Madeira the most beautiful spot; and the Himalaya Mountains the grandest spectacle. The Mediterranean was regarded the most beautiful and interesting body of water.

Steamship Schedules
The Algonquin of the Clyde Line, which has been transferred to the Algonquin Line's New York-Galveston service, will leave each port on alternate Saturdays, with a schedule calling for a six-day transit. The steamship San Jacinto will run opposite her.

The Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company has resumed its Detroit-Buffalo and Detroit-Cleveland line services, the former being a 16-hour trip and the latter seven hours. During July and August, daylight trips between Detroit and Cleveland will also be made, with departures at 11 a. m. from each port. New York-Providence service by the New England Steamship Company has been re-established, with departures from New York (Pier 15, North River) at 5 p. m., eastern standard time daily. Free motor transfer in Providence between pier and Union Station is provided and Worcester connect with the steamers. The New Bedford Line from New York begins service June 8.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, June 7

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; President Garfield, Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, June 8

Republic, United States, for Cebu, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen, Cuxhaven.

Saturday, June 9

Celtic, White Star, for Liverpool, Cebu.

Sunday, June 10

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, June 11

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, June 12

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, June 13

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Thursday, June 14

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, June 15

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, June 16

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Sunday, June 17

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, June 18

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, June 19

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, June 20

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Thursday, June 21

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, June 22

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, June 23

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Sunday, June 24

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, June 25

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, June 26

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, June 27

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Thursday, June 28

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, June 29

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, June 30

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Sunday, July 1

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, July 2

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, July 3

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, July 4

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Thursday, July 5

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, July 6

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, July 7

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Sunday, July 8

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, July 9

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, July 10

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, July 11

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Thursday, July 12

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, July 13

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, July 14

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Sunday, July 15

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, July 16

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, July 17

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, July 18

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Thursday, July 19

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, July 20

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, July 21

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Sunday, July 22

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, July 23

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, July 24

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, July 25

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Thursday, July 26

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, July 27

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, July 28

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Sunday, July 29

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, July 30

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, July 31

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, August 1

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Thursday, August 2

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, August 3

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, August 4

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Sunday, August 5

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, August 6

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, August 7

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, August 8

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Thursday, August 9

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, August 10

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for Southampton; Santa Theresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, August 11

Leviathan, United States, for Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, London; American Merchant, for London; Dollar, for London; service (westward); Belgeland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Southampton; Bremen, Bremen, for

GAINS IN SCHOOL AFFAIRS SOUGHT BY CLUB WOMEN

Larger Membership Desired on Boards of Education, Questionnaire Shows

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Establishment of a central committee in each community to unite churches, schools and homes in the training of parenthood was recommended to the General Federation of Women's Clubs at its biennial convention, along with a plan of action for each high school, establishment of the metric system and confederation of the broad program of adult education by which the organization seeks to raise the percentage of literacy in the Nation.

Education had the center of the stage for three sessions of the convention with Mrs. William L. Blackman of Florida chairman in charge. Mrs. Blackman stated that the women have done effective work in their plan of obtaining complete literacy in one county of each state before the 1930 federal census.

Parental Education Classes
Parental education should include the training of fathers as well as mothers, should be based upon manuals covering various phases of family living, should include correlation between homes, wider vision of the task, and central committees in each community to bridge the gaps between schools, homes and churches, said Mrs. T. G. Keppler, of Kansas. Parental education classes are springing up everywhere, said Mrs. Keppler, and there is a great awakening to the need for educational development of the adult citizen.

Mrs. Otto Hahn of New York City, chairman of public instruction, reported that questionnaires sent to the states had revealed that the majority of school boards are elected and that club women are striving to have this method generally adopted in such communities as now appoint their boards.

Women should be on local boards, boards should be non-political in character, there should be compulsory school laws, sabbatical leaves should be provided for teachers, deans of women should serve in high schools, and the metric system should be taught and used in the United States, according to the majority opinion expressed in the questionnaires, said Mrs. Hahn.

Liberal Aid in Scholarships

Thousands of dollars are being given annually in scholarships by clubs and state federations, it was stated in the report of Mrs. Fred W. Gooding of Idaho, chairman of the state scholarship committee. Alabama has helped 50 students this year, it was stated. Arizona has a fund of \$2,000. Florida includes a Latin-American scholarship on its list. New Jersey has given up its loan scholarship fund to build necessary plants on the campus of the State College. Oregon has a fund of \$30,000, and has helped 768 girls, and New Hampshire and Vermont make their help to students as gifts instead of loans, Vermont requiring its beneficiaries to teach after graduation for two years in a Vermont rural school.

West Virginia has a \$17,000 fund, from which 37 young women have been helped. North Carolina has a fund of \$18,000, with 23 girls now in college. Montana makes its grants as gifts for the first year.

States Have Various Methods

Delaware has made loans from its funds of \$1530. Idaho has helped 250 young men in addition to young women. Wyoming has loaned to 163 students and has a fund of \$10,500. Kansas has a fund of \$24,000. Ohio assesses each club woman five cents a year for its fund of \$18,600, from which 96 girls have been helped with 20 now in college.

Texas helps both boys and girls. Minnesota has a fund of \$5000. South Carolina has one of \$12,448, and other states are doing similar work. Colorado and Missouri have more than \$15,000 in their funds. Louisiana has \$708, and Iowa \$10,000.

A strong plea for the proposed multilateral treaty to wipe out war between the great powers of the world was made by Dr. Alfred B. Bestor of Chautauque, who said: "Our responsibility is immediate and inescapable. We are a democratic nation with full power of participation on the part of every citizen and every opinion-making organization. Foreign affairs, in the last analysis, are determined in a modern state by public opinion."

Internationalism Defined

Dr. Bestor declared that "too often those who seek to create machinery for the settlement of international controversies by arbitration and conciliation are accused of lack of patriotism. Among some the characterization of an American citizen as an internationalist is a term of opprobrium."

"The true internationalist so highly evaluates the diversity of gifts among the nations that he strives that each may make its own distinctive contribution to the service of civilization at the same time that he believes deeply in the value of his own country's contribution."

"The vast majority of the people of the United States are not pacifists in the sense that they are opposed to adequate national defense or that they advocate that the United States disarm as an example for other nations to follow. They are concerned that their country should retain its position of leadership in the cause of peace and that it should continue its historic policy of a moderate military establishment."

SECOND LOUBAT PRIZE WON BY COLUMBIA MAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Loubat prize of \$1000 for the best work printed in English on the history, geography, archaeology, ethnology, philology or numismatics of North America has been won by the posthumous publication of "American Colonies in the

Eighteenth Century," by Prof. Herbert L. Osgood, once a member of the faculty of Columbia University. The book is a continuation of "American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century," for which Professor Osgood received the first Loubat prize in 1908.

The second prize, \$400, was won by Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, curator of Mexican archaeology and ethnology at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, for his "The Reduction of Maya Dates."

Public Documents to Be Annotated in Weekly Lists

Plan Drafted by Miss Guerrier of Boston Public Library Adopted by Government

Documents issued by the United States Government are to be made more available through the publication of a weekly selected and annotated list for the assistance of librarians. The plan was formulated by Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches of the Boston Public Library, and after its approval by the Public Printer was endorsed by the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing, which makes the measure effective.

Among the advantages of the weekly list as a supplement to the monthly catalogue of government documents now being issued, is the fact that it makes the publications available when current, libraries being supplied with the list of documents published the previous week. The weekly publication also lists the documents by subject instead of, as is the practice of the catalogue, under the issuing department or bureau, thus eliminating the task of puzzling out which office would be the most likely to publish a document on a given subject.

"To the average person, finding the government information he wants is just like looking for a needle in a haystack," declared Miss Guerrier.

The weekly list is designed to serve the double purpose of guide and permanent index to the government documents. Each heading with the publication listed below it is of such size that it can be clipped and pasted on a catalogue card, which when filed alphabetically will supply the library with a subject catalogue.

Ever since Miss Guerrier was director during the World War of a library information service for the Food Administration and the fact was forcibly brought to her attention that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of important government information is but little used, she has worked toward this end of making this material more accessible to the public.

Whereas in the past, according to Miss Guerrier, vast quantities of material made by the Government for conducting research of one kind and another, and still other large sums spent in publishing the results, the comparatively small amount necessary for the effective advertising of this information was lacking.

MASSACHUSETTS BILL ON PRISON PAY PASSES

After being twice defeated and reconsidered in the Senate and closely contested in the House, the so-called prisoners' pay bill has been enacted by the Massachusetts Legislature and transmitted to Alvan T. Fuller, Governor. The final roll call in the Senate was 18 to 16.

The measure provides that out of any increase in profits from industries in three state institutions above their present earnings, compensation shall be set aside for the prisoners employed, chiefly to be used for support of their dependents. It is estimated the compensation would range from less than two cents to 20 cents a day.

ARMOUR ESTATE IS SOLD

CHICAGO (P)—Mellody Farm, the late J. Ogden Armour's famous \$40-acre country estate west of Lake Forest, has been sold to a syndicate of wealthy Chicagoans, headed by John Griffith, Lake Forest realtor. The price is understood to have been \$2,500,000. The purchasers are reported as planning sub-division of the farm into plots on which only the finest country homes will be permitted.

COLLECTION PLATES

Plain rim—diameter 11 inches, in oak or genuine walnut, lacquer bottom lined with plain, green, brown, or red. Battered anywhere in U. S. for \$3.00. Also, leather, polished or enameled, with gold or silver inlay. Write for price list. GLOBE FURNITURE & MFG. CO., 111 Park Place, Northville, Michigan Since 1875

Be Carefree at the Tee Wear a NEE-TEE

EXPERTS agree that the mental attitude has a great influence on your score. Let a Nee-Tee Garter eliminate petty annoyances of dirty knickers, torn pockets and missing tees. You'll find it's the missing link of the links and assures better concentration on the game. Wear a Nee-Tee hidden under the fold of your knicker and you will always have tees handy.

Price \$1.00 with six Reddy Tees. From your grocer or dealer, or send the coupon below.

Distributors Wanted

Attractive opportunity open to distributors through exclusive territory contracts.

NEE-TEE GARTER CO.

11 WEST 42ND STREET NEW YORK CITY

I enclose one dollar for a NEE-TEE GARTER complete with six REDDY TEES.

Name _____

Address _____

Pro's Name _____

Club _____

City _____

State _____

Country _____

Zip _____

Phone _____

Telex _____

Radio _____

Mail _____

Telegram _____

Postcard _____

Letter _____

Envelope _____

Other _____

Michigan Statute Upheld by Decision in Supreme Court

Investment Trust Company Denied Suit Through Failure to Comply With Law

WASHINGTON (P)—Massachusetts trusts which have not complied with the laws of Michigan and obtained the right to do business in that State cannot sue under the laws of the State in the collection of loans, the Supreme Court held in an appeal by Claude L. Hemphill against Julia S. Orloff of Detroit.

Mrs. Orloff gave the Commercial Investment Trust, a Massachusetts trust, a note for more than \$17,000, upon which Hemphill, an officer of the trust, entered suit. In defense, the legality of the note, given to secure a debt of the Leonard B. Orloff Company of Michigan, was contested on various grounds, and the Michigan Supreme Court held that the Massachusetts trust could not recover on it because it was incompetent, through failure to comply with the state laws, to do business there.

A tax decision of interest was the refusal of a review to the city of Chelsea, Mass., of a case testing whether, in bankruptcy proceedings, taxes should have priority over other claims.

The question arose in the bankruptcy of the James Millar Company, which owed the city more than \$17,000 in taxes. The lower federal courts gave labor claims priority, with the result that not enough assets remained to pay city taxes.

The National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., succeeded in its effort to have declared unconstitutional certain features of the Federal Revenue Act under which an income tax is imposed upon life insurance companies.

It insisted that the tax as computed did not give income from tax-exempt securities owned by insurance companies the exemption guaranteed by law. The Metropolitan Life, the Mutual Benefit, the Prudential and insurance companies and others contended that the methods used in computing the tax were valid, pointing out that the taxing plan had been adopted by Congress upon the recommendation of insurance companies.

Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Stone dissented, taking the view that the tax had been validly imposed and should be sustained.

Jonathan Andrews and other Rhode Island stockholders in the Guffey, Gillespie Gas Products Corporation of Virginia were refused a review of a case brought by them to compel an accounting by the receivers of the company.

Daily Press to Use Colors, Is Forecast

Circulation "Far From Saturation Point," Survey Finds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The consumption of the raw materials of newspapers, news ink and news print has doubled since 1912 directly in proportion to the increasing circulation of newspapers and the greater number of pages being printed, according to a survey of the printing ink industry just completed by Dillon, Read & Co., investment bankers.

Although the increase in circulation of daily newspapers has been great, it is "far from the saturation point," the report said. In 1927, daily newspaper circulation in more than one-half of the states was less than 25 per cent of the population, it was found.

"New York State was closest to the saturation point with a daily circulation of over 60 per cent of the population," the report continued.

"In only three states—New York, Massachusetts, and California—is circulation 50 per cent of population or more, and in 35 states circulation is less than 33 per cent of population. In five states, circulation of dailies is less than 10 per cent of population."

The report predicted the use of colors in everyday newspapers when greater speed in color printing is achieved. When this color limitation is removed, gravure in colors will open up an unlimited field for newspaper features and advertising in color, it was stated.

W.G. Lee Defeated by A.F. Whitney as Head of Trainmen

President of Brotherhood for 19 Years, He Now Becomes Secretary-Treasurer

CLEVELAND (P)—William G. Lee, long president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has been defeated for re-election by A. F. Whitney, secretary-treasurer of the organization, but was retained in the organization by being elected to succeed Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Whitney, who started railroad work as a brakeman on the Chicago & North Western, defeated Mr. Lee at the triennial convention of the brotherhood session held by vote of 488 to 462. Mr. Lee defeated W. G. Anderson, of Kansas City, for secretary, 503 to 444. Election is for a three-year term.

Defeat of Mr. Lee marks the passing of a second president of the "Big Four"—locomotive engineers, firemen and engineers, trainmen and conductors—within the past year. William B. Prenter, who succeeded to the presidency of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers following Warren S. Stone, was defeated for re-election by Alvan Johnston at the triennial convention of the organization here a year ago.

Immediately after the election of Mr. Lee as secretary-treasurer was announced Mr. Lee resigned as president and Mr. Whitney as secretary-treasurer. Both resignations are effective July 1 one month before their term of office expires.

Mr. Lee has been one of the outstanding leaders in railroad labor circles and took a prominent part in negotiations that led to the calling off the threatened railroad strike by members of the "Big Four" in 1921.

Mr. Whitney has been a vice-president of the brotherhood since 1907 and was elected secretary-treasurer last February. He also is chairman of the board of arbitration of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Other officers elected were J. A. Farquharson, Long Beach, Calif., assistant to the president; William N. Doak, Washington, editor of the Railroad Trainman, and legislative representative; G. W. Anderson, Kansas City, first vice-president; W. J. Babo, Port Arthur, Ont., second vice-president.

BUSY SUMMER SEASON PROMISED FOR MAINE

AUGUSTA, Me. (P)—Employment in Maine is increasing under the stimulus of seasonal occupation, according to Charles O. Beal, commissioner of labor. He said that road construction is aiding employment conditions, as are the peeled pulp camps and the sardine canneries.

The free public employment agency at Portland, Mr. Beal said, is bringing about contact between students seeking employment and the summer hotels, and has succeeded in placing a large number of students for the summer.

Mid-Brussels in Mid-Belgium

A Scene Which Visitors to Brussels Easily Recall—the Front of the Stock Exchange.

Cameos of European Cities

Brussels, Modern in Its Activities, Vastly and Deeply Historic in Its Interests

By CLIVE HOLLAND

WHEN one searches for a phrase by which, in some measure, adequately to describe Brussels, the words "the little Paris" appear on the whole the most appropriate. Topographically it has much in common with the French capital, for it is not monotonously flat, as are some big cities, as it possesses considerable heights within its confines; the position of the Royal Palace, and the magnificent Palais de Justice, or Law Courts, high above the city. The latter forms a landmark from many points, comparable with the site occupied by the church of the Sacre Coeur on Montmartre.

Brussels, too, has much of that "sparkle" one associates with the life of Paris; has wide boulevards, inner and outer; beautiful parks and open spaces; and finely placed and handsome public buildings.

Those among the tens of thousands who come to Brussels yearly from across the Atlantic and all four quarters of the globe, who do not discover for themselves the exquisite charm of the Bois de la Cambre in the early morning in summer, when the bright sunshine dapples the tree-shaded avenues and walks, or at evening when the blue, mist-like shadows give to this spot an ethereal beauty, have missed a delightful experience.

Modern as much of the city is, there yet remains to it much that is pregnant with the essence of past centuries. Gathered into the comparatively small area of the historic Grande Place and its immediate streets are buildings dating from the time when the Renaissance was with loving touch beautifying many of the cities of Europe, Brussels among the number.

As one stands in the Grande Place, surrounded by the perfume of the flowers, which lie in such profusion upon the market stalls all around, one sees evidences of this feeling of beauty which inspired much of the architecture of medieval buildings. In the exquisite Gothic Hotel de Ville, which dates from the early part of the fifteenth century, with its lace-like carvings and lofty and

Michigan Statute Upheld by Decision in Supreme Court

Investment Trust Company Denied Suit Through Failure to Comply With Law

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Circulation "Far From Saturation Point," Survey Finds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The consumption of the raw materials of newspapers, news ink and news print has doubled since 1912 directly in proportion to the increasing circulation of newspapers and the greater number of pages being printed, according to a survey of the printing ink industry just completed by Dillon, Read & Co., investment bankers.

Although the increase in circulation of daily newspapers has been great, it is "far from the saturation point," the report said. In 1927, daily newspaper circulation in more than one-half of the states was less than 25 per cent of the population, it was found.

"New York State was closest to the saturation point with a daily circulation of over 60 per cent of the population," the report continued.

"In only three states—New York, Massachusetts, and California—is circulation 50 per cent of population or more, and in 35 states circulation is less than 33 per cent of population. In five states, circulation of dailies is less than 10 per cent of population."

The report predicted the use of colors in everyday newspapers when greater speed in color printing is achieved. When this color limitation is removed, gravure in colors will open up an unlimited field for newspaper features and advertising in color, it was stated.

W.G. Lee Defeated by A.F. Whitney as Head of Trainmen

President of Brotherhood for 19 Years, He Now Becomes Secretary-Treasurer

CLEVELAND (P)—William G. Lee, long president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has been defeated for re-election by A. F. Whitney, secretary-treasurer of the organization, but was retained in the organization by being elected to succeed Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Whitney, who started railroad work as a brakeman on the Chicago & North Western, defeated Mr. Lee at the triennial convention of the brotherhood session held by vote of 488 to 462. Mr. Lee defeated W. G. Anderson, of Kansas City, for secretary, 503 to 444. Election is for a three-year term.

Defeat of Mr. Lee marks the passing of a second president of the "Big Four"—locomotive engineers, firemen and engineers, trainmen and conductors—within the past year. William B. Prenter, who succeeded to the presidency of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers following Warren S. Stone, was defeated for re-election by Alvan Johnston at the triennial convention of the organization here a year ago.

Immediately after the election of Mr. Lee as secretary-treasurer was announced Mr. Lee resigned as president and Mr. Whitney as secretary-treasurer. Both resignations are effective July 1 one month before their term of office expires.

Mr. Lee has been one of the outstanding leaders in railroad labor circles and took a prominent part in negotiations that led to the calling off the threatened railroad strike by members of the "Big Four" in 1921.

Mr. Whitney has been a vice-president of the brotherhood since 1907 and was elected secretary-treasurer last February. He also is chairman of the board of arbitration of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Other officers elected were J. A. Farquharson, Long Beach, Calif., assistant to the president; William N. Doak, Washington, editor of the Railroad Trainman, and legislative representative; G. W. Anderson, Kansas City, first vice-president; W. J. Babo, Port Arthur, Ont., second vice-president.

BUSY SUMMER SEASON PROMISED FOR MAINE

AUGUSTA, Me. (P)—Employment in Maine is increasing under the stimulus of seasonal occupation, according to Charles O. Beal, commissioner of labor. He said that road construction is aiding employment conditions, as are the peeled pulp camps and the sardine canneries.

The free public employment agency at Portland, Mr. Beal said, is bringing about contact between students seeking employment and the summer hotels, and has succeeded in placing a large number of students for the summer.

Mid-Brussels in Mid-Belgium

A Scene Which Visitors to Brussels Easily Recall—the Front of the Stock Exchange.

Cameos of European Cities

Brussels, Modern in Its Activities, Vastly and Deeply Historic in Its Interests

By CLIVE HOLLAND

WHEN one searches for a phrase by which, in some measure, adequately to describe Brussels, the words "the little Paris" appear on the whole the most appropriate. Topographically it has much in common with the French capital, for it is not monotonously flat, as are some big cities, as it possesses considerable heights within its confines; the position of the Royal Palace, and the magnificent Palais de Justice, or Law Courts, high above the city. The latter forms a landmark from many points, comparable with the site occupied by the church of the Sacre Coeur on Montmartre.

Brussels, too, has much of that "sparkle" one associates with the life of Paris; has wide boulevards, inner and outer; beautiful parks and open spaces; and finely placed and handsome public buildings.

Those among the tens of thousands who come to Brussels yearly from across the Atlantic and all four quarters of the globe, who do not discover for themselves the exquisite charm of the Bois de la Cambre in the early morning in summer, when the bright sunshine dapples the tree-shaded avenues and walks, or at evening when the blue, mist-like shadows give to this spot an ethereal beauty, have missed a delightful experience.

Modern as much of the city is, there yet remains to it much that is pregnant with the essence of past centuries. Gathered into the comparatively small area of the historic Grande Place and its immediate streets are buildings dating from the time when the Renaissance was with loving touch beautifying many of the cities of Europe, Brussels among the number.

As one stands in the Grande Place, surrounded by the perfume of the flowers, which lie in such profusion upon the market stalls all around, one sees evidences of this feeling of beauty which inspired much of the architecture of medieval buildings. In the exquisite Gothic Hotel de Ville, which dates from the early part of the fifteenth century, with its lace-like carvings and lofty and

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Los Angeles, gateway to all the novel interest points in this inviting land, is practically surrounded by orange, lemon, walnut and avocado groves. Palms line the streets of suburban cities and communities. Nearby are more than mile-high mountains from whose peaks views yield life-time memories. Wherever you drive out on the 5,000 miles of paved boulevards the picture changes.

No rain should mar a moment of your stay. Summer day temperatures are moderate with low humidity. Nights are cool—bring light wraps. You will sleep under blankets nine nights out

Short Waves Offer New Transoceanic Phone Field

Transmission Developments Promise System Radically Different From Present Affairs

In view of the recent grant by the Federal Radio Commission of three new short waves to the A. T. & T. for extension of its transoceanic radio-telephone system, and the announced plans to place in operation next spring a radio-telephone service between New York and Buenos Aires, this review of the present transatlantic radio-telephone system is pertinent at this time. The contrast between the power used for short waves and the present long waves will be interesting in this new phase of transoceanic radio development.

By G. STANLEY SHOUPE

Assistant Chief, Communications Section, United States Department of Commerce

In the past few years there have been many new developments in the field of electrical communications, and a remarkable expansion in their use has taken place. Outstanding among these developments was the inauguration of commercial telephone service between the United States and England on Jan. 7, 1927. The transatlantic telephone system, operated by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in co-operation with the British Post Office, has now been in service for 15 months. During this period there has been a large increase in the volume of traffic, and the service has been extended by wire telephone lines from London to many European countries.

tion of the Radio Corporation of America, with receiving apparatus at the Western Electric Company (Ltd.), New Southgate, Eng. The results of these tests were particularly encouraging and represented a decided improvement over those conducted in 1915. One demonstration lasted for about two hours, and the voice was received clearly at loud-speaker strength, in contrast with the previous tests to Paris, when speech was received only at occasional moments when transmitting conditions were at their best.

It is hard for the layman to conceive of the many obstacles that had to be overcome in order to render a stable and practical service, requiring as it did an enormously more efficient plant than had ever been devised for ordinary telephone, radiocasting or radiotelegraph services. It must be remembered that the tests above referred to were one-way; that is, of practical value it is necessary to establish a two-way circuit. From weekly test extending over nearly three years it was found that static interference in both England and America was of tropical origin; that conditions were extremely variable, and that while at times only a small amount of power was necessary to get a message through, several hours later 10,000 times as much power might be needed to produce the same result.

Directional Antenna Needed

It required the perfection of a directional antenna, so designed that it would be virtually unresponsive to signals coming from directions other than that followed by the message. This antenna represents a great improvement over the ordinary loop type. Substantial gains in efficiency at the transmitting station were also made by using the "suppressed carrier" system and by employing the single side-band type of transmission. The utilization of the latter method reduced the transmitting band width by about one-half, in addition to giving other important advantages. It is claimed that the application of these and other developments in the art has resulted in a system about 30,000 times as efficient as any other to be found in radiocasting. This briefly indicates the extent to which development has proceeded for perfecting a transatlantic telephone.

The voice of the American subscriber is carried by ordinary telephone circuit to the long-distance headquarters in New York, from where it continues by wire to the transmitting station at Rocky Point, Long Island. Obviously the signals must be transmitted at the maximum power that is reasonably possible; consequently they are amplified over 2,000,000 times to insure transmission by radio across the Atlantic to the British receiving station at Cupar, Scotland, a distance of 2,200 miles. The frequency used is 60 kilocycles. The voice then passes over a British wire telephone line to London, a distance of 450 miles, whence it is relayed by wire to its destination in England or continental centers.

The final amplification in the transmitter is accomplished by two units of high-power water-cooled vacuum tubes, of which 15 constitute the unit. These tubes are 400 times as powerful as those used in the early tests of 1915. Perhaps a better conception of their potency may be had when it is stated that they result in delivering a high-frequency speech power of more than 100 kilowatts to the transmitting antenna at Rocky Point.

Over 2300 connections were established during the first year of operation of the transatlantic telephone circuit, but since the reduction of rates in March of this year there has been a substantial increase in the number of messages handled, so that in the first eight weeks after the rate reduction over 1700 calls were completed. Including Sundays and holidays, the average number of calls per day is now over 30, as compared with eight before rates were lowered.

About 40 per cent of the calls continue to be between New York and London, though the service is utilized by virtually all parts of the United States and Great Britain, as well as by the European cities to which connections are available. Despite the fact that a large proportion of calls seems to be of a social nature, the business firms, particularly banks and brokerage houses, are making considerable use of this service.

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In Boston Theaters

"The Mikado"

Winthrop Ames's brilliant revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, "The Mikado," is being presented at the Shubert Theater all this week, with the same cast that has been playing it most of the season in New York. The production is distinguished for its taste and wit, for the handsomeness and true Japanese flavor of the stage pictures and costumes, and for the excellence of the vocal and orchestral rendition of the music under the direction of Sepp Morscher. Without resort to clowning, Fred Wright is steadily funny as Ko-Ko, and Vera Ross makes a serio-comic masterpiece out of her singing and characterization of Katsura. Lois Bennett is a humorously sweet Yum-Yum, J. Humbird Duffey warbles amusingly as Pish-Tush, William C. Gordon is an imposing Pooh-Bah and William Barclay a monumentally heartless Mikado. Mr. Ames's company will sing "Iolanthe" and "Pirates of Penzance" next week as well as "The Mikado."

Boston Stage Notes

Tom Mix and Tony are appearing three times daily at the Keith-Albee Boston Theater this week, at 2:50, 6 and 8.

Normal Cannon's farce, "He Walked in Her Sleep," is proving so popular at the Copley Theater that it is continuing indefinitely.

"Able's Irish Rose" is in its final week at the Plymouth. "Good News," at the Majestic, and "Fast Company," at the Tremont, continue.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEBC, Boston (590kc-40m)
5 p. m.—Edna Fitzwilliams, contralto; Triante Kefalas, tenor.
5:30 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 WEAU, Walden-Asteria music.
6:25 News.
6:35 "Newspaper Talk"; Juvenile Gem.
6:45 Big Brother Club; Songsters.
7:00 WEAF, Secondland Sketch.
8 The Pilgrims.
8:30 WEAF, Selberling Singers; Good News.
8:45 Variety Drag; Lucky in Love; Best Things in Life; Hallelujah, from "Hit the Deck" (Youmans); Only a Rose, from "The Vagabond King" (Prinz); Hallelujah, in Blue (Gerhart); Angela, Mia (Guglielmi); Funny Face Medley (Gershwin); "S Wonderful, He Loves and She Loves.
9 WEAF, Eveready Hour; Hall Johnson Octet; Scenes From Imaginary Ballet (Coleridge-Taylor); "I Dream of You" (Savino); "A Snappy Come-back" (Sims); "Con-tract" (Sims); "La Comquette" (Arensky); "Do I Hear You Say-ing" (Rodgers); "Musette" (Gros); "Strange Interlude" (arranged by Shilkret); "Alice Blue" (Gros); "I Still Love You" (arranged by Shilkret); Three groups of Negro spirituals; Hall Johnson.
10 WEAF, Cluquet Club Eskimos.
10:30 WEAF, Howard time.
10:35 E. Rideout.
10:35 News.

Tomorrow
8 a. m.—E. Rideout, meteorologist.
8:05 "Looking Over the Morning Paper."
8:15 WEAF, Parnassus Trio.
8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio."
10 Sessions Chimes; Anne Brad-ford's Hat Hour.
10:30 Caroline Cabot.
11 WEAF, Household Institute.
11:30 Friendly Maids.
11:35 Time signals; news.
12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.
12:40 Produce market.
1:20 Leah Wade, contralto.
2:35 The Rev. Harvey J. Moore; Ar-thur Hiltz, tenor.
3 Edition Light Hour.
4:11 Mass. Federation of Music Clubs program.
4:50 Alice M. Dowd, soprano; John Hanly, pianist.
5:30 WEAF, The Juvenile Smilers.
5:30 Henry Davis and his orchestra.
5:55 Correct time.
6:00 WEAF, Simonian.
7:24 Sport-grains.
7:25 Baseball talk.
7:30 The Lady of the Ivory.
7:40 Mary Catogee, pianist.
8 Organ recital, Lloyd Del Castello.
8:30 "Orthy House Tonight"; WNAC Players; "The Private Tutor."
9:15 Music; Serenade.
9:30 Arthur Jeffries, baritone; Elizabeth Owens, pianist.
10 Manuscript concert, Leva Tokman, violinist and composer.
11 Baseball; news.
11:35 Karl Rohde and his orchestra.
11:35 News.
11:45 a. m.—Morning Watch.
8:15 News.
8:30 Information Service.
9:30 The Polar Bears.
10:30 W. H. makes "Shedding" in 11 Shepard Concert Ensemble.
11:30 WNAC Women's Club.
11:55 Time signals; weather.

WNAC, Boston (590kc-40m)
5 p. m.—The Juvenile Smilers.
5:30 Henry Davis and his orchestra.
5:55 Correct time.
6:00 WEAF, Simonian.
7:24 Sport-grains.
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WEBC, Boston (590kc-40m)

12:01 p. m.—News.
12:05 Luncheon concert.
12:30 Del Castello at the organ.
Today's baseball game.
1 Boston Information Service.
2:30 News.
2:50 Handicaps of Yesterday.
3:15 Beaves Field; Boston vs. Pitts-burgh.
WBZ and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (590kc-40m)
5 p. m.—Hotel Statler Ensemble.
5:30 Hart Hour with the Pops.
6 Weather report.
6:15 Emily Andrews Troubadours.
6:30 Time: Footlight Flashes, Louise Mac.
6:45 Emily Andrews Troubadours.
6:55 Baseball results.
7 Oita Medico, soprano; Italo Hil-sen, violinist; Silvia Radner, pianist.
7:30 Jessie Whitworth, soprano.
8 WJZ, Stromberg-Carlson Sextet: Treasure Chest of Memory; In the Gold Summer Time; Down on the Farm, quartet; Old Black Joe (Gordon); quartet; Apollonia (Le-maire-Ladlow); violin solo, Godfrey Secrest; Secrest (Sims); The Old Oaken Bucket (Woodworth); Smiling Through (Penny), quartet.
8:30 Springfield Mandolin Club.
9 Amphion Concert Ensemble.
9:30 Engines time.
10:01 Strolling Players.
10:30 Baseball results.
10:35 "Duck in Duck."
11:30 Time; weather.

Tomorrow
11 a. m.—Women's program.
11:05 Orthophonic concert.
11:20 Maria Ray.
11:25 Orthophonic concert.
12 Organ recital, Manuel DeHanan.
12:30 p. m.—Time; weather.
WBZ, Boston (590kc-40m)
5:15 p. m.—Copley-Plaza Trio.
5:45 Twilight Thoughts.
6 "Phil" Saltman, "Modern Pianist."
6:15 Boy Scout meeting.
7 Baseball; finance; news.
7:15 Ruby Newman's orchestra.
7:45 William R. Chafe, tenor; Marion Whitmore, pianist.
8 Harold Kaufman, violin player; Benjamin Van Derwerde, pianist.
8:15 Metropolitan Theater studio program.
9:15 Metropolitan Theater stage show.
9:15 Jacques Reuand and his orchestra.
10:30 Baseball; weather; news.

Tomorrow
3 p. m.—Braves Field, Boston vs. WBSA, Wellesley (590kc-40m)
4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
12 Midnight Ministry.
WWSH, Portland (590kc-40m)
8 p. m.—News; road bulletin.

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Radio Program Notes

WTAO, Worcester (590kc-40m)

8 p. m.—Studio program.
8:30 From WEAF.
9 WTAO String Ensemble.
10 From WEAF.
10:30 Time; news; baseball.
WJAR, Providence (590kc-40m)
8 p. m.—Talk.
8:05 Harold Strong, tenor; Nina Wood-bury, cellist; Viollette Marks, pian-ist.
10:30 Time; news; baseball.
WVIC, Hartford (590kc-40m)
8 p. m.—Instituto Club Orchestra.
8:30 From WEAF.
9 Musical program.
9:30 Trio.
10 From WEAF.
10:30 Organ recital, Walter Seifert.
11 Dance program.
11:30 News; weather.
WGT, Schenectady (700kc-350m)
8 p. m.—Agricultural program.
8:30 to 11:30 From WEAF.
11:30 News; weather.
12 Shea's Buffalo Symphony.
WJZ, New York (680kc-45m)
8 p. m.—Stromberg-Carlson Sextet.
8:30 Plymouth String Band.
9 Dickens Characters.
9:30 Rhythmic Ripples.
10 Secrest (Sims); Continentals' mu-sical.
11 Slumber music.
WEAF, New York (410kc-192m)
8 p. m.—Musical Miniatures.
8:30 Selberling Singers.
8:45 Eveready Hour.
9 Humphrey Club Eskimos.
10:30 Roife's Orchestra; time.
11:30 Janssen's Orchestra.
WOR, Newark (710kc-425m)
8 p. m.—Sessions Chimes; Main Street Sketches.
8:30 Selberling Singers.
8:45 Eveready Hour.
9 Humphrey Club Eskimos.
10:30 Roife's Orchestra; time.
11:30 Janssen's Orchestra.
11:55 Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

YALE TO CONTINUE DRAMA
NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—A group of drama students, under the direction of Prof. George Pierce Baker, in the Department of Drama at Yale University, will continue their activity this summer on Long Island. The plays will be directed by Hubert Osborn.

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Radio Program Notes

THE first of a series of summer programs to be known as the Kolster Radio Hour, and presenting famous operettas and light operas in abridged form, will be heard over the Columbia Broad-casting System at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday evening, June 6, through WOR, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL and WMAC, local stations of the chain.
The series will be opened with a half hour program of music from Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado," and included on the list of presenta-tions for the summer months are to be found some of the most popular, as well as some of the lesser known, but nevertheless beautiful works of this class. "The Mikado" was origi-nally announced for presentation on May 30 but was delayed one week in order to open this series.
"The Singing Girl," a comic opera by Victor Herbert, with Jessica Dragone, soprano, and Colin O'More, tenor, in the leads, will be presented during the first half of the Philco Hour, and the remaining time will be given over to excerpts from "Chu Chin Chow," "Blossom Time" and "Sally," musical comedies of re-cent years. The Philco Hour will be broadcast through the NBC Blue Net-work, Wednesday evening, June 6, at 9 o'clock eastern daylight saving time, or 8 central daylight time.
The Philco Hour will be heard through WJZ, WHAM, KTW, HWK, WBAL and WREN.
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Radio Program Notes

THE first of a series of summer programs to be known as the Kolster Radio Hour, and presenting famous operettas and light operas in abridged form, will be heard over the Columbia Broad-casting System at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday evening, June 6, through WOR, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL and WMAC, local stations of the chain.
The series will be opened with a half hour program of music from Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado," and included on the list of presenta-tions for the summer months are to be found some of the most popular, as well as some of the lesser known, but nevertheless beautiful works of this class. "The Mikado" was origi-nally announced for presentation on May 30 but was delayed one week in order to open this series.
"The Singing Girl," a comic opera by Victor Herbert, with Jessica Dragone, soprano, and Colin O'More, tenor, in the leads, will be presented during the first half of the Philco Hour, and the remaining time will be given over to excerpts from "Chu Chin Chow," "Blossom Time" and "Sally," musical comedies of re-cent years. The Philco Hour will be broadcast through the NBC Blue Net-work, Wednesday evening, June 6, at 9 o'clock eastern daylight saving time, or 8 central daylight time.
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Theatrical News of the World

Thought Quality in the Voice

By EMMA DUNN

Talking Pictures and the Hisless "S."

Other articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 8, 22 and 29.

THE announcement made recently by the heads of the motion picture industry that we are to have talking pictures, shows how rapidly we are progressing. Late last summer, when four of the biggest producers were asked how long it would be before they were all making talking pictures, each one made practically the same answer. It was to the effect, "That such a thing could never come to pass." "That the art of motion pictures was a thing of the past and could never be mixed up with speech." "That the public did not want talking pictures," etc., etc. When beheld here they are almost in full blast. Surely the law of progress moves without industrial impediment.

The fact that the talking picture, in its present imperfect state is attracting more people, in many instances, than the silent picture, proves that we are awakening, at least a little, to the power and charm of the spoken word.

It makes no difference how imperfectly the tones of the talking picture sound today, that will be corrected. The demand for fine tone and clear diction is here, and the demand will be satisfied. Today, through the radio, we are able to hear the most delicate tones of the human voice, and it is only a matter of a comparatively short time when we shall have the same perfect results with the talking picture.

A definition given for "a musical sound" by one dictionary is: "A musical sound is due to regularly recurring impulses; a noise is due to irregular or confused impulses." Follow up the definition of "impulses" and see that the quality of tone goes back to the quality of thought. Then a confused thought could only present a confused tone, and one speaking in such a tone could not convey the meaning of the words he was uttering, nor would he impress anyone that he had the ability to do good work in any direction.

It does not require great vision to see that we are at the threshold of

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a new era, an era of the most nearly perfect speech the world has ever known—and this is coming in spite of what the critics may say or think to the contrary. The times demand it, and the man or woman who is able to hear the beat of the onward march, and who is learning, while making time, to speak with a well-modulated voice and clear diction, will find many more channels through which to express the fruits of his or her labor than is dreamed of today.

I am asked if the study of singing will help the speaking voice. Yes, when singing is correctly taught, the result is a perfect speaking voice and clear diction, but when singing is incorrectly taught, the result is disastrous to both voice and diction. We have had famous singers who had unpleasant speaking voices.

In the last lesson an illustration was given of the open and the closed throat, and also of the concordant and discordant tones resulting therefrom. All reference—making to an open or closed throat—reverts to the illustration in third lesson. Until the student understands thoroughly how the vowels are produced, he must be constantly reminded that carelessness in forming them prevents the balance of tone and forces an overemphasis of the consonants. This destroys the quality of the word, as well as making an ugly sound. For instance, the hissing sound of the letter "s," which is sometimes heard, is caused by the careless use of the single or double vowel which precedes this letter. If we take long enough to bring out the full vowel sound, we cannot

make the hissing sound of "s." This is a positive rule. The student can take the two following lines of Edgar Lee Masters' poems "Silence," and see what is accomplished by the correct use of the vowels:

I have known the silence of the stars
 And the silence of the city when it pauses.

Begin with an open throat and be sure that the tone rises below the "Adam's apple" (read illustration in third lesson).

"I have known" (a positive quality should be used for the word "known," that is, taking time to bring out the letters "o" and "w"); "the silence" (here the vowel "i" is important); "of the stars," if the student slides over the vowel "a" in "stars," not taking sufficient time to bring out the "ah" sound of "a," he will either hiss the letter "s" or grind the letter "t"; and, in addition, fail to express the beauty and feeling of the line; "and the sea," unless he brings out the "a" in "sea," he will miss the breadth and the depth of the sea, and the word will sound like "see."

And the silence of the city when it pauses: "a" in "and" must be spoken with an open throat, taking time for the letter "i" in "city." If the student slides over the vowel "i" the word will sound like "city-ty"; when it pauses, if care is not taken to bring out the diphthong "au" in the word "pauses," the city has not paused, and the word sounds like "porz-ty."

These directions correctly followed will not make one conscious of a method, but will reveal the simple meaning and beauty of the word.

In the next lesson we shall continue with the vowel sounds and also with the consonants.

"Brand" at Yale

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Haven, Conn.
 At University Theater, Yale University, May 28 and 29, the Yale University School of the Fine Arts, Department of Drama, presents "Brand" by Henrik Ibsen, under the direction of Professor George Pierce Baker. The cast:

Brand.....Hale Shanberger
 A Pastor.....T. Carleton Upham
 His Young Son.....Frederick W. Thon
 Agnes.....Elizabeth Elson
 Olaf.....Joseph Curtin
 Gerd.....Harriet S. Waller
 A Woman.....Allan Wallace
 A Woman.....Maude Humphrey
 A Man.....Audrey Clark
 Brand's Mother.....Jacqueline Green
 The Doctor.....Talent Jennings
 Another Man.....Warren E. Murray
 A Gypsy Woman.....Nelle C. Wiley
 The Schoolmaster.....H. Frederick Stover
 The Sexton.....Audrey Clark
 The Dean.....Frank Bevan

Although scenes and acts of "Brand" have been given from time to time in the United States, this is said to be the first time the entire five acts of the drama have been presented in America.

"Brand" may not have been written for the stage, but even in the restless year of 1928 it is decidedly absorbing as a stage performance. The uncut version of this play acted

at the New Theater in Stockholm in 1885 took from 6:30 p. m. until 1:15 a. m. for presentation. The judiciously condensed version at Yale took about three hours and steadily held the audience in rapt attention.

Professor Baker is entirely right in his request that the performances by his students, which are attended through invitation only, shall not be subjected to regular newspaper criticism. His is not a school of acting, but a department in playwriting, scenic and costume designing, stage lighting, etc. The acting of plays by the students of those subjects is merely a means to the end of learning stage production, and as there might come a time when a student not particularly talented in acting might give a poor account of himself, an injustice might be done by a misunderstanding of the purposes for which the performances are given.

Perhaps Professor Baker will not be offended if it is stated that his production of Brand is noteworthy—so well presented as to disarm criticism.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Several British film productions are now being announced, of which perhaps the most promising is "Madame Pompadour" with Dorothy Gish and Antonio Moreno in the cast. British International Pictures also announce a version of Edith Piaf's "Widdicombe Fair." Much of the most successful play, "The Farmer's Wife," was adapted from this book. The same firm announces for the future a film based on Shakespeare's life.

Recent British successes include "The Fake," based on a novel by Fredrick Lonsdale's successful "The Fake," has been shown. Again it is proved that the art of the screen is widely different from that of the stage, and a good play is no more a guarantee of success on the screen than is good stage acting. "The Fake" is little more than a series of photographs of a stage play in which the dialogue is sadly missed. The fruits of the film art are already beginning to appear. It will be remembered that for the year beginning on April 1 last renters are required to exhibit 75 per cent British films. The effect of the act coming into force is felt of course at present more behind the screen than before, and a great many new British films have been ordered by the big companies.

The Jury-Metro-Goldwyn have contracted for two pictures from the Welcher-Pearson-Bilder Films, one of which is on the play entitled "The Broken Melody" made popular for so many years by the famous actor-critic Augustus van Elton.

The British Instructional Films, who are fitting up new studios at Welwyn, have been commissioned by Fox Films to make four pictures for them. They also have been commissioned by Jury-Metro-Goldwyn for two pictures.

"The Blue Peter," a play by Temple Thurston will be screened by the British Filmcraft Productions. The Burgomaster of Stillemonde will be filmed by Mr. George Balfour with Sir John Martin-Harvey in the cast, and British Instructional Pictures Ltd. may film Sir Hall Caine's novel "The Manxman" with some of the scenes to be taken in the Isle of Man.

Betty Balfour is appearing at the Palladium in "Monkey Nuts," an Anglo-French film, figuring as a Cinderella of the sawdust arena, who eventually, more by chance than design, becomes the star of the circus.

"Maria Marten," the famous and grim old British melodrama, is being shown at the Astoria at the Hippodrome was exhibited privately "Toni," a serio-comic crook drama where the crooks are frustrated by a serio-comic detective played with verve by Jack Buchanan.

The Shakespeare Travel Film "South" still continues deservedly to attract large audiences to the Polytechnic and its attractions are further strengthened by the addition of a lecture by Commander F. A. Worsley D. S. O. who accompanied the expedition.

Altogether British films in London are at the present moment and in the near future to be represented by a somewhat larger quota than that required by the act that has just come into force.

"King Lear" Ends Old Vic. Season

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Shakespeare's "King Lear" Miss Lillian Baylis is closing the Old Vic Company's first season since the reconstruction of the house. The performance held the rapt attention of a packed house. However strong the cast all round may be, the balance of success or failure with this tragedy must hang, in the last resort, upon the histrionic ability of the player of Lear. Mr. Ernest Milton, right from that magnetic start of the play, when the grand old monarch—while dominating daughters and their suitors alike—"disclaims paternal care," took so firm a grip of his part as to render quite natural the disguised Kent's line: "You have that in your countenance that I would fain call master authority."

Mr. Milton proved that he has not abdicated his power to assume, imaginatively, those poet-kings whom audiences have watched him personate to such effect from "Macbeth" to "The Merry Wives of Windsor." In this legendary monarch of ancient Britain. In the rolling, thought-informed music of such dialogue as Lear's, we forget the rather too languorous drawl which this fine player occasionally

A Little Theater of London

By J. T. GREIN

LONDON—The "little theaters" that, comparatively recently, have become so vigorous a part of the life of the drama in England, the St. Pancras People's Theater is, I think, unique.

Situated just off one of the most traffic arteries, this little building caters for all the varied types of population that find lodging, or a home, within a stone's throw of its doors. Here, close at hand, are the white squares of Bloomsbury—street after street of immense houses, many converted now into flats or offices, many into boarding-houses and private hotels frequented by numbers of the homeless working middle-classes.

Here, too, are row upon row of apartment houses where solitary men and women spend their leisure hours in gaslit "bed-sitting rooms." Here also live numbers of those who make up London's great floating alien population—Germans and Swedes, Italians, French, South Americans, Indians, Egyptians, Burmeses, Japanese—many of whom are students of the University College close by. Then cross the roaring stretch of the Euston Road, and you find yourself in meaner streets where people live in crowded tenements and houses gray with dilapidation and grime, where the little shops jostle one another on the thronged pavements and the flares of the roadside stalls make an orange blaze against the fogging blackness of the London nights.

In such surroundings Miss Edith Neville, the enterprising honorary director, inaugurated the St. Pancras People's Theater some five years ago, with the following objects:—

- (1) To develop the art of the theater within the community as a vital social force in modern life and to bring the drama within the reach of all.
- (2) To help to create and maintain a well-informed public demand for good acting and good plays.
- (3) To develop and encourage dramatic talent along broad educational lines, so that whether the aim of the student be that of education or professional work (as teacher, actor, producer or playwright) he shall be equipped as to fulfill his intention to the best of his powers.

The necessary initial work of stimulating interest in the drama as a social and educational force was done by means of lectures in local schools, classes and clubs, and by a small repertory company doing occasional plays. Among the first people interested in the scheme were the founders of the Cambridge Festival Theater, through the good offices of one of whose members the present excellent lighting plant was installed.

Generally a real community theater developed, with its own repertory company doing a new play every week—or three series of 10 consecutive plays a year—as well as an annual pantomime which is the joy of the children of the district.

The program of this enterprising little theater is as varied as its tastes for which it caters—Shaw, Barrie, Ibsen, Milne, Villier, Heyward, Fredro, Masselind, Mungam, Drinkwater, Galsworthy are amongst those whose work has been performed there. Pageants, mime-plays, ballets, revue and Shakespeare—all find their place. A special feature, too, is the series of religious plays performed during Lent. With wisdom born of experience and understanding the directors realize that if they are to attain their object of making the drama part of the life of the people, they must present every aspect of life in dramatic form. And so the pendulum swings from tragedy to comedy, from domesticity to farce; from the children's hour of rapturous, colored buffoonery to the mystery that lies but a step beyond the threshold of every day.

And the result of this policy is the ever-increasing popularity of the St. Pancras Theater. The director and producer, Miss Maude Scott served her apprenticeship at the Neighborhood Playhouse and Broadhurst Theater of New York. "On Saturday nights," she writes, "we are always packed out Thursday (early-closing night) for the small shopkeepers of the district) varies according to the popularity of the piece announced." Admission costs sixpence—front seats of shilling and shilling and two shillings and fourpence—approximately the same as the cheaper cinema prices in London.

All properties and costumes, including armor and sometimes even uniforms, are made on the premises, the work being done mainly by volunteers. The single stage hand is also

affects and listened delightedly to speech after speech spoken with full meaning and rhythm, and on the "thankless child" lines with a wild intensity that, nevertheless, was never less than royal.

On the heath, as in the palace, this Lear made us realize that he was "every inch a king." The storm scenes with thunder and lightning not so blatantly usurping as they too often are—brought out more than ever before, in my recollection, the grotesque grandeur and sublime pathos of the situation; and, with them, the exalted genius of its author.

The other male parts, in general, were capably done, by Messrs. Eric Portman as Edmund, Horace Squier as Gloucester, Percy Walsh as Kent, Royce Barton as Edgar, John Garside—who alternates with Andrew Leigh—as the clown, and Eric Adeney—swift to seize his opportunity toward the close—as the Duke of Cornwall.

Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson played carefully that ineffective part, Cordelia; and Miss Barbara Everest tried hard to be forbidding as Goneril. Outstanding among the women was the performance of Miss Grace Allard as Regan, who, though acting always well within her powers, was as delightfully clear in utterance, as in demeanor she was royal, dignified, and incisively malign.

A Little Theater of London

By J. T. GREIN

"odd man" and cleaner and the stage manager and lighting expert are combined in one feminine personality.

At the end of the first year's work, on the recommendation of the British Drama League, the Carnegie Trust made a grant of £250 a year for three years to the St. Pancras Theater, with an additional £250 if it were found possible to open a branch in the poorer district around the Euston Road. King's Cross. Plans for this are still only in the making, owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable building, but the idea is to begin with one night a week at a charge of about threepence a seat.

Courses in play production, with classes for practical application, especially designed to meet the needs of small community groups wishing to develop producers among themselves, and for teachers and social workers, are given regularly at the theater, as well as dramatic courses, for those wishing to study acting as an art, either for educational, recreational or professional purposes. In addition, special combined dramatic and dancing classes are held for children.

Membership of the theater is divided into three groups—patron, acting and student. The first is open to those who are interested in the community drama movement; the second consists of the acting body of the theater—an amateur repertory company under a professional producer, the third is open to students, teachers, social workers and amateur producers wishing to use the theater for purposes of information and advice.

The repertory company is drawn mainly from clerks (bank, insurance and stock exchange), teachers and office workers, with a few of the professional classes (accountants, doctors, lawyers) and of the higher skilled mechanical trades.

Here, then, we have what is, I think, a somewhat unusual example of idealism hand in hand with practical utility, untainted with commercialism or patronage. And here, too, lies the secret of the success of this little theater—the success that has brought color, laughter, beauty into the lives of many. For, to paraphrase the famous saying of Abraham Lincoln—the directors have pretty well succeeded, as far as their own district is concerned, in attracting "all of the people all of the time."

May Edginton Play Acted in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 11—At the Arts Theater Club, "For Better, For Worse," by May Edginton. Producer Reginald Denham. The cast:

Lady Welsh.....Anne Edmond
 Julia Spain.....Barbara Hoff
 Sylvia.....Elizabeth Arckell
 Victor Austin.....Walter Pearce
 Richard Spain.....Ivan Samson
 Margery.....Helen Spencer
 The Rev. James Dudley

"For Better, For Worse," is the story of a woman whose marriage turns out, on the whole, for worse. But, instead of making the best of a poor sort of husband, she lets him drift with somewhat unfortunate results. The characters of the wife, the husband and a silly little cause of what need not have been a very serious trouble, had the wife put down her foot more firmly and quickly, are admirably written and portrayed. But they are supported by a collection of stagey characters mainly to be seen in stagey situations. In many ways May Edginton's play is deft and her dialogue good and witty. But the whole impression is that of a good novelist jeopardizing her talents by turning to playwrighting.

The players were most of them so experienced that they could not avoid accentuating the thorough staginess of most of the characters. On the other hand, the two leading women were not able to do full justice to the natural characters. Barbara Hoff has plenty of ability, but she seemed unable to rise to the full possibilities of Mrs. Spain, the wife. As Margery Herbert, Helen Spencer, though eminently natural, seemed scarcely experienced enough to "get it over." Walter Pearce has a good many casual and only half-spoken things to say, but he says them so well that the audience never misses either the half-spoken words or the point.

When a new play is wanted at the Hammersmith Lyric to replace one in a "Village," of which there is no sign at present, Nigel Playfair may try a revival of "Riverside Nights." Marie Tempest is to appear, soon in a new farcical comedy entitled "Passing Brompton Road."

European Films in New York

By RALPH FLINT

New York

TWO notable European films graced Broadway last week. "The End of St. Petersburg" and "Dawn," the first coming from Russia, the second from England. "The End of St. Petersburg" is running at Hammerstein's Theater. The imaginative treatment of the story, with its flashing, sharply contrasting sequences and startling camera angles is in the same rich and rewarding manner that S. M. Eisenstein used to depict the stirring Odessa mutiny of the Cruiser Potemkin, and Vyacheslav Pudovkin, director of this newest offering from Moscow, has ably followed in Eisenstein's steps.

After a rather uncertain opening "The End of St. Petersburg" gets into its stride, running through the scenes of such ferment, war and revolution with no respite from the grim and moving story. Like "Potemkin," it deals of the Russian people in the aggregate, with a slight thread of story woven through for relief and human interest. Like "Potemkin," too, it abounds in striking types. Except for Anna Baranowska, the players are wholly fresh to the camera, a fact that almost proves the screen's greatest forte to be the capturing of the world "as is."

"The End of St. Petersburg" revives the disappearing cult of bold camera treatment, and this film should do much to revive this very necessary and usually ignored element of individual screen treatment, at least as far as Hollywood is concerned. The ever-shifting scenes in the munitions plant—which is the basis of the story much as the ship was in "Potemkin," the powerfully treated war episodes crossed with the frantic financial crisis on the Russian exchange, making as bitter a preachment of war as I have ever beheld, and the final episodes in the gorgeous Winter Palace shot sardonically against the empty potato pail of the peasants, these and countless other events mark the vigorous and alert handling of the material at hand.

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film, "Laugh, Clown, Laugh," is at the Capitol Theater, with Lon Chaney taking Lionel Barrymore's part in the Belasco-Cushing play of the same name. Herbert Brenon has kept the picture on an even keel, and while it never once approaches that other M. G. M. cinema of the circus, "Who Gets Slapped," it makes good

sense, and is fairly dramatic in spots. Loretta Young, Nils, Asther and Bernard Siegel are in the cast. At the Roxy Theater a Fox film, employing the talent that fashioned the amusing "High School Hero," was on view, last week, but "The News Parade" only faintly recalls its predecessor. Sally Phipps and Nick Stuart, under David Butler's baton, romp around, even as far as Palm Beach and Havana, but the sketchiness of the story leaves the entire outfit working at loose ends most of the time.

Mme. Baranowska is superb in her mother rôle, and the young actor who plays the revolting peasant is extraordinarily eloquent in his simple as well as his most dramatic moments. The scenario is by Natan Zarchi and the film is presented under the auspices of Amkino. A fine musical setting has been devised by Herbert Stothard. It is a picture to be studied for its splendid technique and pictorial daring.

The other high light of last week was "Dawn," presented at the Times Square Theater for a run. Herbert Wilcox has made a film record of Edith Cavell's career in the World War that can only be regarded as a most eloquent tribute to her heroism. By one of those fortunate coincidences of the theater where impersonation and part run hand-in-hand, Sybil Thorndike, one of England's first actresses, brings to the screen a portrait of, such grandeur and sincerity as to fully justify George Bernard Shaw's unqualified commendation of the film. She makes Nurse Cavell a glowing figure of human courage and daring, working for humanity above all considerations of self and nationality. So illuminating is her work that the film is never once in danger of being taken as propaganda one way or another. "Dawn" is one of the really memorable achievements of screen history.

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Danish Open-Air Workmen's Theater

COPENHAGEN—The Workmen's Theater of Copenhagen has for some time done excellent work, in which it has had the support of eminent authors and actors. The theater has exercised a considerable educational influence. Now the authorities have granted the Workmen's Theater permission to have an open air playhouse in the Søndermarken Park, just outside Copenhagen. The season opens in June and the well-known playwright, Jens Locher, has written a play for the occasion.

In New Orleans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
 NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Petit Theater du Vieux Carre closed its eighth season with A. A. Milne's "Mr. Pim Passes By" followed by an original playlet "The Everlasting Apple," by William Fulham.

The year has been marked by expansion, including enlargement of the stage, installation of special lighting, and instruction in scenic design. With Walter Sinclair, formerly of Beach House, Toronto, directing "The Mask and the Face," "John Ferguson," "Anna Christie," "Children of the Moon," "The Rose and the Ring" were presented. Miss Ethel Crumb had charge of scenic designs and costumes.



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THE HOME FORUM

A Song of Gratitude

Garden Lore of Long Ago

WHEN Bacon, oft quoted, said, "three centuries ago, that 'the garden is the purest of human pleasures' he was inspired by a new and widespread enthusiasm for the cultivation of all beautiful flowering plants. Under Elizabeth, when Tudor manors were 'rising over England and the arts of Italy were being naturalized, the whole land blossomed with elaborate and extensive patterns not only of color but of artfully contrived blendings of odors. Whence Spenser could say, his sovereign the prettiest compliment, he celebrated her as 'Eliza, Queen of the Shepherds,' picturing her among fruit trees where the grass was dotted with brilliant hues:

See where she sits upon the grassy green,
O seemly sight!
Clad in scarlet, like a Maiden Queen,
And ermine white;
Upon her head a crimson coronet,
With daffodils and damask roses set;
Bay leaves between,
And primroses green
Embellish the sweet violet.

From this time dates the beginning of systematic (and surprisingly modern) volumes on gardens, from this time the new and intricate art as it persists to this day in England. But the delight which was then denied the covered was nothing new. This purest pleasure is as old as human record.

Were not the Hanging Gardens of Babylon one of the seven wonders of the ancient world? Did not the author of the "Song of Solomon" exclaim,

"Awake, O north wind; and come, thou south; blow upon my garden, that the spices thereof may flow out."

Through all Oriental lands runs the same tradition of delight. In a medieval Persian manuscript is painted a quaint picture of a prince standing with absorbed eagerness among his gardeners and apparently directing their efforts. Four beds are shown in the process of being planted, and encircling the whole plot are growing orange and pomegranate trees. Outside the gate important visitors, perhaps an embassy from another potentate, are knocking, but the prince is too engrossed to hear them. Another early record tells how a Moslem king, Babur, constructed an elaborate "Garden of Fidelity" to which he would repair when weary of military campaigns. He called it the Garden of Fidelity, for there he found a refuge of purest pleasure which never deceived his hopes and never failed to refresh.

In the western lands, too, gardens early developed on a pretentious scale. Even the practical Romans, as Pliny has fully chronicled, designed extensive patterns of flowers for their villas. And as they spread northward they carried these designs with them. This was the formal garden introduced into England in the time of Caesar. And apparently our untutored Anglo-Saxon ancestors were glad to learn from the example of the Romans, for an early record asserts that every house had

not only a practical orth-garth for vegetables but a pleasure garth in which the best-loved flowers were planted—roses, sunflowers, marigolds, gladioli, violets, periwinkles, honeysuckle, daisies, and peonies. In the Exeter Book an Old English poem supplements this isolated description with a significant tribute to

Odors sweetest
Such as in summer's tide
Fragrance send forth in places,
Joyously the plains,
Blown plants
Honey-flowing.

This lonely but eloquent poetic recognition of the flowers becomes multiplied a hundredfold after the Norman Conquest, and gardens bloom profusely in the literature of the early Middle Ages. It is to the poets and minstrels that we owe much of our knowledge of gardens during these times. They delighted to set their scenes among arbors and beds of flowers, and they interrupted the course of their stories to describe the charms thereof in welcome detail. Most picturesque was the garden which flourished within the castle walls, small perforce yet most carefully planned with walks and fountains, stone seats and ornamental carved pieces, inviting an intimate and lovely contrast to the grim surrounding fortifications. In the famous "Romance of the Rose," such a place is described as the Garden of Delight, large enough to contain fruit trees, cherries, plums, peaches and figs, bordered by laurels, aspens and yews, and producing flowers both summer and winter:

There sprang the violet all new,
And fresh periwinkles rich of hue,
And flowers yellow, white and red,
Such plenty grew there, never in
mead.
Full joy was all the ground and
quaint
And powdered as (if men had it
paint
With many a fresh and sundry
flower
That casteth up full good savour.

As an invaluable systematic summary we possess also the earliest formal inventory of a garden in English, that of Alexander Neckan. In the "De Naturis Rerum" of the twelfth century he says: "A garden should be adorned on this side with roses, lilies, the marigolds, molis and mandrakes; on that side with parsley, coriander, southernwood, coriander, sage, savory, hyssop, mint, rue, dittany, smallage, pellitory, lettuce, cresses and the peony." A century later one who bore the appropriate name of John de Garlande writes of himself in the third person: "In Master John's garden he sows, parsley, dittany, hyssop, celandine, fennel, pellitory, the rose, the lily, the violet; and at the side (in the hedge), the nettle, the thistle, and foxglove; also an orchard of cherries, pears, nuts, apples, quinces, figs, plums and grapes."

Although all these interesting lists show considerable variety, it was not the Renaissance that the people began to seek for new kinds of flowers and develop new species. This expansion and the causes thereof is explained in 1593 by an amateur enthusiast, William Harrison, as follows: "If you look into our gardens annexed to our houses, how wonderfully is their beauty increased, not only with flowers and variety of odorous and costly workmanship, but also with rare and medicinal herbs, sought up in the land within these few years. How Art also helpeth Nature in the daily coloring, doubling and multiplying the proportion of one's flowers it is incredible to report, for so curious and cunning are our gardeners now in these days that they presume to do in manner what they have done in the time of the ancients. Let me mine own part, good reader, let me boast a little of my garden, which is but small, and the whole area thereof little above three hundred feet of ground, and yet, such hath been my good luck in purchase of the variety of simples, that, notwithstanding my small ability, there are very near three hundred of one sort and another contained therein, no one of them being common or usually to be had. I therefore, my little plot well of all cost of keeping be so well furnished, what shall we think of those of Hampton Court, Greenwich, Theobald's, Cobham Garden and sundry other pertaining to divers citizens of London whom I could particularly name?"

Which brings us back to or up to the time of the revival and expansion of human activities three centuries ago. With such a background of universally quickened interest in gardens we can understand why more than fifty different flowers bloom in the plays of Shakespeare. We need not repeat here the familiar facts about the intricate and exquisite gardens devised by the Elizabethans. But we may recall a description of that most sumptuous floral spectacle, "A Maske of Flowers by the Gentlemen of Gray's Inn at Whitehall on Twelfth Night, 1613." Translated by the simulations of art, was displayed "a garden of glorious and strange beauty, cast into four quarters. The walls were of brick, artificially painted in perspective, and along which were placed fruit-trees with artificial leaves and fruits. Every quarter was finely hedged about with low cypresses and junipers; the knots within set with artificial flowers. In every corner of each quarter were great pots of gladioli which shadowed certain lights placed behind them and made resplendent the rest. The two farther quarters were beautiful with tulips of divers colors, and in the middle were set tulips of several kinds of flowers receiving sheen from secret lights.

An entrancing spectacle indeed this must have been on Twelfth Night in 1613. But not as lovely as the knot garden of Stratford whither a poet had retired after he planted in many a play flowers that never fade.

P. K.

For all things beautiful, and good, and true;
For things that seemed not good yet turned to good;
For all the sweet compulsions of Thy will
That chased, and tried, and wrought us to Thy shape;
For things unnumbered that we take of right,
And value first when first they are withheld;
For light and air; sweet sense of sound and smell;
For eyes to hear the heavenly harmonies;
For ears to see the unseen in the seen;
For vision of The Worker in the work;
For hearts to apprehend Thee everywhere—
We thank Thee, Lord!

For all the wonders of this wondrous world;
The pure pearl splendours of the coming day,
The breaking east—the rosy flush—the Dawn,
For that bright gem in morning's coronal,
That one lone star that gleams above the glow;
The moon's pale majesty; . . .
For sweet laborious days and restful nights;
For work to do, and strength to do the work—
We thank Thee, Lord!

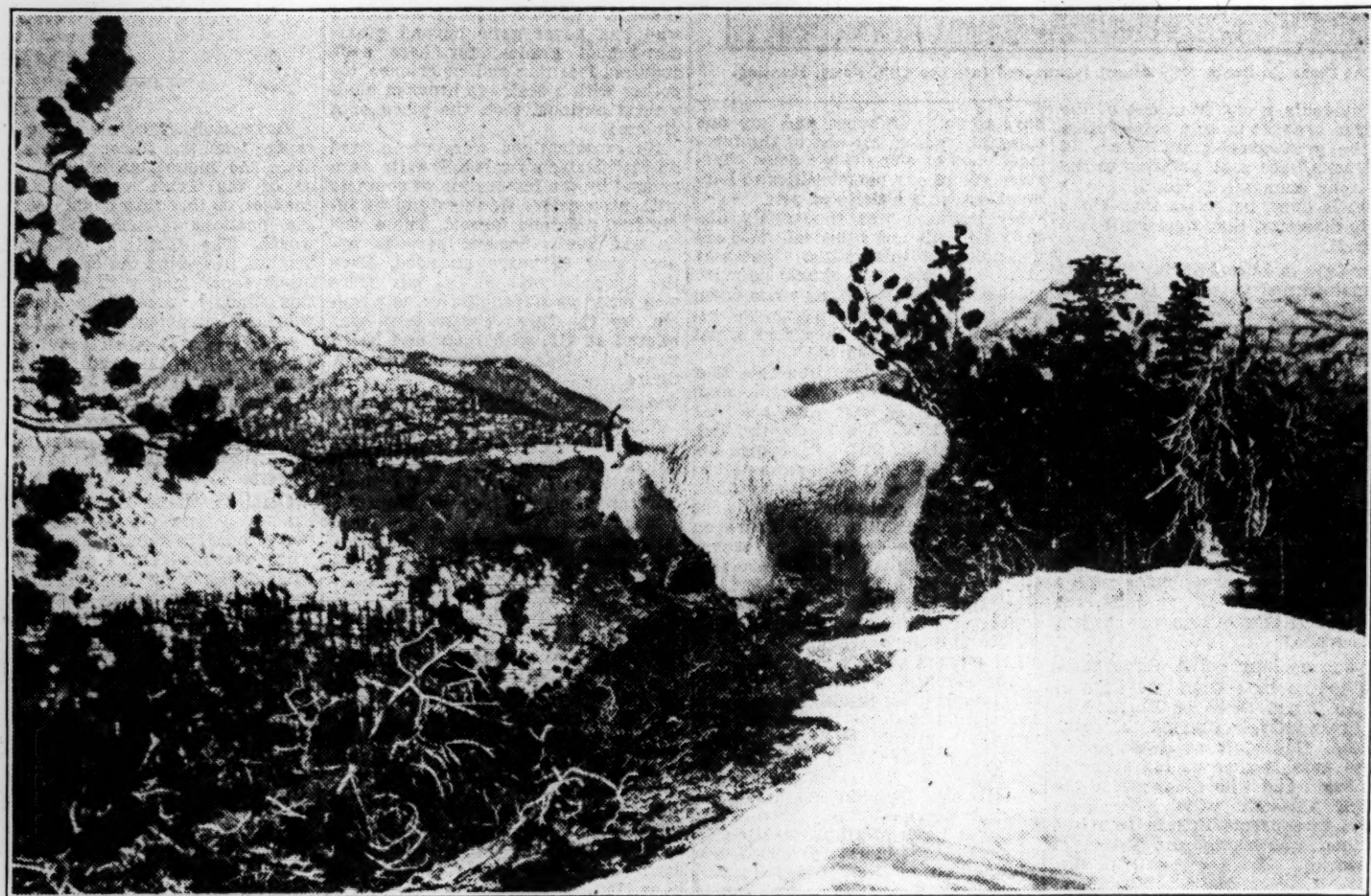
For every tint of every tiniest flower;
For every daisy smiling to the sun;
For every bird that builds in joyous hope;
For every lamb that frisks beside its dam;

For every leaf that rustles in the wind;
For springs poplar, and for spreading elm;
For queenly birch, and lofty swaying elm;
For the great cedar's benedictory grace;
For earth's ten thousand fragrant incenses,
Sweet altar-gifts from leaf and fruit and flower; . . .

For kinship, sonship, friendship, brotherhood
Of men—one Father—one great family; . . .
For children's laughter, and sweet wells of truth;
For sweet child-faces and the sweet wise tongues;
For childhood's faith that lifts us near to Thee,
And bows us with our own disparity;
For childhood's sweet unconscious beauty sleep;
For all that childhood teaches us of Thee—
We thank Thee, Lord!

For those high times when hearts take wing and rise,
And float secure above earth's mysteries;
For that wide, open avenue of prayer,
All radiant with Thy glorious promises;
For sweet hearts tuned to nobler charity;
For great hearts toiling in the outer dark;
For friendly hands stretched out in time of need;
For every gracious thought and word and deed—
We thank Thee, Lord!

—JOHN OXENHAM, in "A Little Te Deum of the Commonplace."



The Rocky Mountain Goat. Meditative Mood.

Herbert Photographs

Diary Notes From Brazil

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Sunday in September

Sunday quiet outside. Not even a familiar chime of bells enters into this solitude. Before the house our palm boulevard, groups of eucalyptus, mulberry, orange and peach trees. The strangely intense fragrance of the orange blossoms floats in through the window; frothing cattle upon the wide plains. The dogs are peaceful for a change, blinking sleepily at the humming insects. At the far horizon one of those peculiar cactus hedges, of a man's height, each plant pointing to the sky with a giant forefinger. And sunshine everywhere! Still, it being only spring, the heat is quite bearable. How vastly different, however, is a German spring, when the first snow bells peep forth; and a little later the violets. When the children return from their country walks with a trophy of willow catkins, and later with wreaths of spring flowers. And then my meadow way outside of our old home town covered with primroses; one feels like dropping right down among them for pure joy! And everywhere the feel and fragrance of spring. Wonderful, as compared to the monotony of nature out here. And then to remember the month of September at home, when we were missing this year, when the autumn mists, mildly pierced by sun rays, lie upon our hills, and when before our houses the leaves drop to the ground, yellowish-red and dull. When there is a strange difference in the sunshine, as if it meant to console and comfort—but I intended to write about Brazil!

It is exactly two months since we arrived here in our wilderness. It was on a Sunday, too, when we embarked upon the little river steamer at Porto Alegre, going upstream for hours, close to shallow, overgrown banks, passing little neglected huts, or here and there some maize and rice fields, and groups of lime and orange trees that looked as if hung all over with golden apples. Upon landing we stayed over night in the cottage of the Companhia, a little white southland building. When the last golden sun rays fell around us I took my violin from its case for the first time in Brazil, and all these strange trees and birds and people may have been not a little astonished at the Beethoven and Schubert melodies that rang out into the evening air. For a short time the strange environment and all the new pleasant and unpleasant impressions were forgotten. I was home again. I thought I saw my mother in our comfortable living room, sitting in her sofa corner and listening.

The next morning we went on the little coal train of the Companhia through the long south Brazilian camp. There were endless rolling grass plains. Little wooded islands and far-reaching bush forests along stream and river interrupted here and there the comfortless monotony. Before our future home a rather elaborate reception was staged. Thus our vagabond existence was ended, after a five weeks' trip filled with new impressions, and now we must

adjust ourselves to our new environment.

October
Today we wandered over the camp. For hours we were the only humans far and near, enveloped in a great silence, with only an occasional call from the queroquero bird, whose cry sounds like his name. There were swarms of storks and flamingoes, the latter flying like pale pink clouds against the sky. Herds of ostriches enhance the scene of desert and solitude. Before a clay hut we halted at a suitable distance, and after the manner of the land, clapped our hands. Upon the usual inquiry: "O da casa?" (anyone at home?) an old Negro appeared, and when he heard that we were German, he cried joyously, in Hunsdriick dialect: "Ach, do sin mer jo Landsleit!" He was born and raised in a German colony, and obviously glad to see us. On our way back we watched some parrots disputing themselves upon old giant fig trees, the while they uttered their raucous cries. Darkness comes quickly. The camp lay in the golden light of the setting sun, the far-reaching sky a flaming red, when we returned.

Living here is very much like being in a wild west show, except that instead of the North American cowboys we have the Gauchos—as the inhabitants of Rio Grande do Sul are called—who chase over the plains upon their swift little ponies, lassoing cattle and horses. Even little lads sit in the saddle as if grown there and gallop wildly about. The mine lies quite isolated, fifteen kilometers from the nearest settlement. It is the largest coal mine in Brazil, and is now to be worked industriously. Large new buildings are planned, new machines ordered or procured, and new methods in mining inaugurated. The workmen are thrown together here like dice, and a great number are Spaniards, however.

October 18
The sails dance in the estuary. Now heeling to the gust, now canting, Bobbing as shuttles back and forth from each other. They scorn the black steamers that steadily rear them. On a course direct, with white spume of smoke from their bows. With snapping crash of breakers they fling themselves forward. Black on the wing-tips, white on the underside. These are the birds of the land breeze. Nesting on green waves in the gold sunlight. Heeling and tossing about in the estuary. —JOHN GOULD FLETCHER, in "Preludes and Symphonies."

October 25
Our regular evening concert of frog music has just begun. All the strange and colorful birds have returned—the big grey ones who build such artistic nests with several chambers, the bright red cardinals, the greenish-yellow wild canaries, and the white ones that look like snow birds of fairy land. Tiny humming birds, resplendent in gayest coloring, that dart like whirling insects from flower to flower, dipping their pointy bills deeply into every blossom. So entirely different from home are bird song and call. Sometimes I feel very nearly lost to hear a real gutter snail scold. . . . It is a special joy to sit on our veranda and listen to the sabia, a bird whose song is of fabulous beauty. Frequently I had waked in the quiet night and thought I heard a wonderful performance on the flute, until I learned that this clear fine melody was the enchanting song of the sabia. —FRIEDEL WEINMANN, BLANKENHAGEN, in "Der Turner."

Prophecy

There is a lonely tarn
That has a grassy brink,
As round as any circle
And blue as fairy ink;
Wherein three daffodils have dipped
Long stalks like yellow pens
Into the blue, to chronicle
The doings of the fens.
Upon the surface of the tarn
They write with changeful rune,
A promise of more daffodils—
Fulfillment to be soon.
—PERKINS GREELY ANDERSON.

City Canyons

From the low-hanging pearl-gray fog that drifts aimlessly, yet beclouds all the deep granite gulches, emerge the multicolored towers of the city's roof. Just after daybreak, when dawn is hushed and cool, when the sun has not yet fired the tips of the towers, all the canyons are claimed by uniform grayness, clad from their necks to their macadam feet in pearl-gray gowns. So the quiet of night meets the light of day. Suddenly fire splashes and leaps about the summits. The flat mesas of roof tops glow with a golden splendor as the sun rises. Down below, the fog, ill-placed at being thus supplanted, folds its pearl-gray tapers and withdraws. Clanking rustlings and clackings now sound faintly from below, as the last of the fog becomes nothingness. The canyons are awake.

The daylight hours produce a shadow which lines the walls in cool gloom. Thus only by reflected light from the blue above can the canyon exist, unless by artificial means. Busting traffic, busy crowds of antlike humans, observable from the roof tops, feeble clouds, these are a constantly variegated nosegay which spreads far and wide in the distant valleys. Canyon bottoms, when discernible, are black and shining from their watering by giant hoses; yet this very blackness has a sheen which reflects the towering battlements and city spires. Until the sun climbs to its flaming, golden-encrusted zenith, the canyons are dark and cool, endlessly busy. Then for a short period long shafts of sunlight deploy and glance in the valleys, so that walls are brilliant under their warming touch. The streets are dusted with yellow warmth, and the coating of chrome yellow climbs slowly up the walls which shut in the valley.

In the late afternoon the chatter of business fades. Only faint hoots and clangs and scrapings are to be heard. The crowds thin out and the shattering colors of swift traffic take themselves elsewhere, abandoning the canyon to a quiet, blue-gray dusk. Where towers were gold, they are now a delicate lilac, eventually turning to dusky purple. Below, the battlemented walls are a still gray. Deep blue, with an overlay of orchid veiling, replaces the gray as the dusk settles. But that orchid veiling is blown aside ruthlessly by the winking and glaring artificial lights which hand and belt the valley doors with golden strands. Above, in the great silence, the towers melt into the deepened blue of night, can keep awake only by the winking silver of the stars.

Bookmarks

A bookmark for an album such as this, Should be a ribbon with a cross-stitched phrase. Pressed near into Milton's hymns of praise. Yet here is none, but in this book of that. That crossed the prairies with him long ago. I find pale grass blades of buffalo grass to tell Sweet pages where he could love Philomel. And Phyllida and Cynthia and Chloe. Here is a wedding song, stained by a leaf. Of mountain aspen, plucked when June was ripe; If he marked other verse, I find no more. —THOMAS HORNSBY FERRELL, in "High Passage."

Christian Courage

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the greatest of human needs is courage. Mankind is beset by many phases of fear—fear of yesterday, fear of tomorrow, fear of lack, fear of sickness, fear of sorrow and sin. The courage that is needed to combat fear of every kind is born of confidence in God. This spiritual courage is very different from the shallow optimism which ignores evil and recognizes no problems or difficulties. Spiritual courage faces evil, in whatever guise it may appear, with the strength of the true knowledge of the ever-present God.

In the journey of the Children of Israel to the promised land, according to the Scriptural account, the wanderers in the desert were charged again and again to be courageous; and when Moses instructed them to continue their journey with Joshua, he spurred them on to further victories with the words, "Be strong and of a good courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them: for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee."

Christian Science is bringing this message again to heartless and weary travelers along earth's high-way, and proving to them that the same God is here today, and that they who rely on Him will never be forsaken. The weak and suffering are being filled with strength and courage through the knowledge of God as omnipresent Love, and the conviction that divine Love is ever available.

Many times, those who are courageous in facing serious problems are seemingly weak and timid when confronted by the claims of sickness and pain. Such sufferers need to learn that divine Love may be relied upon to heal disease as well as any other difficulty, for nothing unlike good can exist where divine Love is; and divine Love is everywhere. They must learn to adopt the same fearless attitude toward disease that they do toward other problems. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 410), Mrs. Eddy writes, "Christian scientific

practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'"

For many years Christians were taught that they should endure sickness and poverty and pain because it was God's will that they should suffer these things; but Christian Science teaches that such evils need not be endured, but may be courageously met and overcome through the power of omnipotent divine Love. As the understanding of God, divine Love, grows, bodily pain and discomfort can be faced with patience, not the false sense of patience which simply endures, but the patience which knows that God is ever present Love, who, as the Psalmist declared, "healeth all thy diseases." Such courage is gained not by mere resignation to suffering, but by learning to trust in the unseen spiritually real, and by refusing to believe in the evidence of the physical senses.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 200), "Christians today should be able to say, with the sweet sincerity of the apostle, 'I take pleasure in infirmities.'—I enjoy the touch of weakness, pain, and all suffering of the flesh, because it compels me to seek the remedy for it, and to find happiness, apart from the personal senses." Surely, this presents a very high order of courage. It is false personal sense which testifies to the presence of sickness and pain, and it is spiritual sense upon which we must rely for the perception of the spiritual facts about God and man. It is the understanding of these spiritual facts which gives us courage, the courage of the child who takes his father's hand along a dark and lonely road and goes forward fearlessly; the courage that similes through the dark hours, knowing that the morning will break in due time; the courage which inspired the Psalmist to write, "My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning."

It is a great aid to courage to remember that when one faces a problem bravely and learns to work it out through the power of God, such reliance on spiritual means will help someone else to make a similar stand. And, sometimes, the thought that we are making it easier for someone else will help us to have courage when, otherwise, we might give in to a sense of defeat and failure. This unselfish desire to help another sufferer will reveal to us still more of the wonders of divine Love, and so give us more and more courage to face any problem which would tempt us to be afraid. A verse of a familiar hymn reads:

"By thy trustful, calm endeavor,
Guiding, cheering, like the sun,
Earth-bound hearts thou shalt deliver.
Oh, for their sake,—press thou on!"

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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EDUCATIONAL

Secrets of Scenery—Children
Understanding What They See

SOMETHING of absorbing interest was taking place at the morning session of the class. Fair heads and dark bent close together over a table and not a sound was heard in the classroom. A stranger investigating the cause of this absorption saw only a dull looking piece of apparatus—three funnels with a handful of mud in each, placed over three glass beakers into which water dripped slowly. But we were bent on discovering something very important—the secret of the pine-woods and heaths, the oak trees and meadows, in preparation for our visit to the country in the near future.

Sand through which the water ran at once, powdered chalk that allowed it to trickle through almost quickly, and clay that held it in puddles on the surface for an interminable length of time—we had begun to see that the plants growing on these different soils would have to deal with their water supply in very different ways. So we set up a simple botanical experiment—we took a small potted plant, covered the earth up around it, and placed it under an inverted bell jar for a day or two. At the end of the time the children noticed with interest that the inside of the jar was covered with beads of moisture, and they quickly grasped the fact that it must have been exuded from the plant. The way was now paved for a course of lessons on the xerophytic adaptations of plants and we had linked up the connection between vegetation and soil in a way that the class always remembered.

Classroom Preparation First

In undertaking anything in the nature of geological study with children it is advisable to prepare thoroughly for it in the classroom before starting on the fieldwork. A child's mind naturally takes in impressions of his surroundings and the more tangible objects attract his attention first. Finding himself in the open countryside surrounded by the treasures of nature it is almost impossible for him to adjust his thinking suddenly to a new outlook.

The experiences of the class just referred to will serve to show some of the possibilities of such work. We were planning to stay at a village in Surrey which affords splendid views of the Downs to the north and south and the low-lying Weald plain—in fact a complete geological unit. A plastered model of the "dome" of the Weald was constructed to show deposition, uplift, and erosion, making clear how the relative hardness of the rocks affected the rate of erosion, so that some masses of old, hard rock remained to this day, surrounded by the newer, softer, and more easily eroded material. The children constructed their own sections and ground plans of the three main stages from this model, and by the time they left for the field they were perfectly familiar with the fundamentals underlying the process.

So when at last we stood on the summit of Blackdown and looked over the distant view, our thoughts were free from confusion and able to appreciate the significance of what we saw. On the horizon to the north lay that straight section of the Downs so appropriately named the Hog's Back. Southward and nearer at hand we saw the clump of beech trees that marked Chantebury Ring on the South Downs, while far beyond a hazy blue streak told us of the sea. Right at our feet lay the plain of the Weald, dotted with fields, pastureland and cosy-looking farms, with here and there a small patch of oak trees to remind us that once this was literally a forest or "weald" as the Anglo-Saxons have it.

Fieldwork Thrills

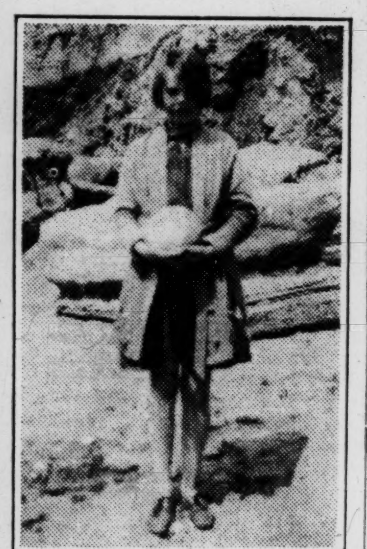
To think that the spot on which we stood had once been the bed of a great river, had become overgrown by a dense forest as the waters receded, had lain submerged for centuries beneath a deep ocean while the chalk was being slowly deposited—each chapter of the tale brought its own thrill. And if anybody was so skeptical as to doubt the veracity of our narrative and to this part of the proof of the assertion that this part of our island has been slowly uplifted above the waters like some gigantic domed roof, we could give him a proof.

For over to the north in the Hog's Back we can see two deep notches through which rivers are flowing to join the Thames—rivers that appear to have risen in the Weald and cut through the chalk hills. But who ever saw a river flow uphill? No, the Weald and the Hole are two of the many streams that radiated from the center of the dome and maintained their old direction long after the physical features that de-

termined their origin have passed away. Although the rocks are hidden from us, we can tell how they lie by the vegetation that clothes them—the short turf of the rounded chalk downs—the broad-leaved oaks and the luscious meadows in the Wealden clay—and the narrow-leaved conifers, gorse and broom conserving the scanty moisture drawn from the sandy soil.

Having grasped the essentials here, the children could apply them to other less well-known parts of the country. Our work was necessarily confined to the southern counties, and we never seemed to get very far from the chalk, but nevertheless quite a variety of work opened up.

Another year found us exploring the northernmost chalk ridge—the Chiltern Hills, finding proof of the old story of the sea in the numerous fossils of shellfish that are turned up by the road menders in this district. But the most valuable experience of this summer school was a visit to a recently opened quarry in the Purbeck stone near Aylesbury. We got to work with hammers and unearthed fossils that should have made the heart of a professional geologist swell with pride! Some told of a yet older sea than the



With a Fossil Just Dug From the Stone Cliff.

cretaceous one; some were fresh-water fossils.

Walking back through the village to the station, our road took us past the high stone wall of a great estate.

The Parent

Oakville, Ont.

Dear Editor: How very helpful the articles in the Parent column are to me. I want to express my appreciation for them all, for there is always something in each that we can use in some way. I would like to offer my little crumb of experience with two boys, one 7 and the other just a year old. With the first boy I found I was continually devising ways and means to keep him entertained always running to pick up his toys that had been thrown out of reach, etc., with the result that he always expected it. The younger boy is being allowed to play more naturally, and not expect attention all the time. When all the toys are thrown out of reach he amuses himself by taking in all that surrounds him, singing or chatting away in baby language all the time. This was forcibly brought to mind today when someone remarked on the fact that baby had "nothing to play with, but see how happy he is in finding ways to amuse himself."

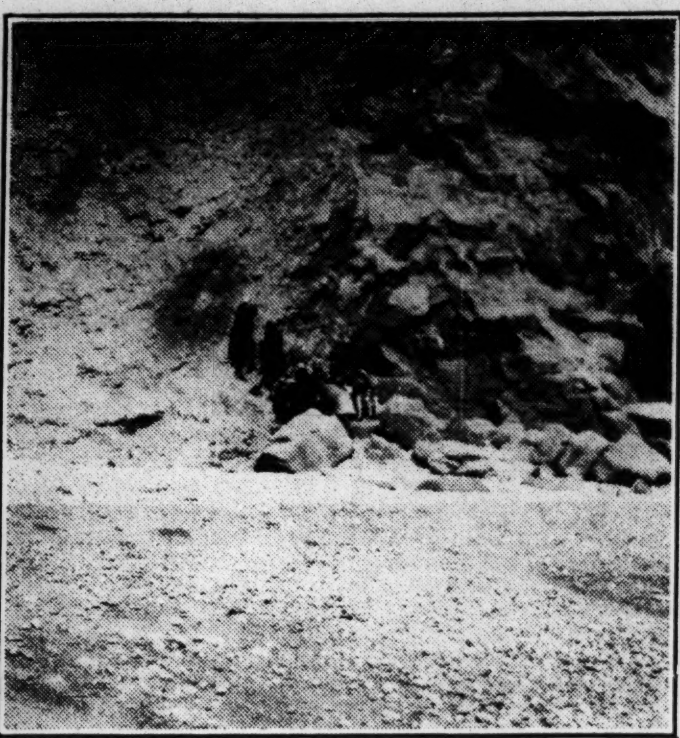
With best wishes to all who are making this column practical.

(Mrs. P. M. C.)

P. S.—I should be glad to correspond with mothers with boys the age of mine.

As to the Ideal Household Pet

Among the questions that confronted us after we first bought our new home was, What shall we have for a household pet? All homes, we were convinced, must have pets. In the first place they can be so extremely decorative, providing of course you have one which harmonizes with your general scheme. In the second place they are unmatched for breaking the ice. For instance, let us say that from across the hedge your new neighbor looks as if he might be frantically witty just from the way he trims his bushes. The best way to find out is not by a formal call. It would take ages to get anywhere that way. Chances are you would not even see him, much less be greeted instead by a maiden aunt or house-keeping cousin or... his wife. The thing to do is very quietly to let your pet loose and show it off in the direction of the witty-looking neighbor and then, giving it a good start, run after it. That breathlessness and flush from running, if you haven't run too far (judge your distance), is most becoming, and the "Won't somebody catch Dodo?" is far more appealing than "Won't somebody buy my violets?" as a good many people already know. The nice part about it is that Dodo won't give you away. Pets, unless they are daisies, won't tell. I knew a man once who had a pet daisy... but that is another story. We've left the pet running wild. Surely by this time the witty-looking rose-trimmer has caught Dodo and is returning it to its owner with some witty remark—catch-as-catch-can-as-can-be. After you have grasped the prodigal Dodo in your arms with a homecoming hug and kiss, if the rose-trimmer does not come forth with a remark about dropping around this evening to see how Dodo is recovering from his escapade, you can write and get your money back. Then there is the matter of photographs. Famous actresses are photographed with their pets. What about men authors who write masterful stories. According to the publicity pictures, when they are not writing, they are petting their pets. What



The Class (in Center of Picture) Hammered Into the Cliff, Fossil Hunting.

and suddenly a cry from one of the children brought us to a halt—"Here are the great-grandfathers of our fossils," she said, pointing to the enormous ammonites, identical with our little ones, but more than three feet in diameter, that were built into the wall.

Our days in Dorset during the next summer turned us again in thought to that first schoolroom experiment. Glancing at the map, we were at once struck by the numerous places bearing the name "Winterbourne"—Winterbourne Parva, Winterbourne St. Regis, Winterbourne Magna, and so forth. "Bourne," we knew, meant a stream that flows perennially—but why do these flow in winter only, in these villages on the chalk slopes? As we thought of the water running through the chalk, and of our model showing the impervious clay underneath, we realized that when the chalk has absorbed as much of the winter rainfall as it can, the surplus residue will flow out on the surface in "bournes."

It was no longer difficult to think back to the time when the hills of France joined those of England in one great unbroken stretch of chalk before the slow earth-movement whose upfolds gave us the Dome of the Weald and whose downfolds the trough through which the sea flowed to separate Britain from the continent and change the history of the world.

C. T.

have to sell our house and buy one especially suited for one of the forementioned or else change some characteristic of our personalities to harmonize with a species of pets.

My husband was thoroughly disturbed at this last proposal. "We are not going at this in the right way at all," he said. "We should be more efficient, my dear. Let us write down certain specifications which we require of a pet and then find a pet that nearest fills the bill."

I suppose his idea like this that make Howard such a valuable man to the firm. At any rate his idea succeeded here. We began the list. Our pet: (1) Should not require too much in the way of surroundings and must be easily accommodated. (2) It should enhance our home, be outgrowth of the type of education which heretofore had been offered only to foreigners—a type, designed, first, to capture the interest of the mature, illiterate mind, and then to stimulate it to independent thinking. It was when American citizens, Mrs. Allen explained, saw the enthusiasm of the immigrant for his Americanization classes that they too came asking for like privileges.

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Mills College Summer School for the Educated

WHEN the American Association of Adult Education met in May, 1927, it expressed the hope that its second year of active service would see the consummation of "concrete ventures in adult education." Perhaps one of the most concrete of these ventures was the opening of a summer school of adult education in Mills College, California, where, for the first time, a school for the development of opinion and leadership was opened without any of the usual academic requirements.

The Mills College summer school offered education for the educated. It offered it for the fun that is to be got out of learning for learning's sake, and not as a means of acquiring greater occupational skill, or of increasing the weekly pay roll. It saw education as an experience which enhances the understanding and enjoyment of life, and with this idea it opened its doors to all who might be interested. No one, on entering, was asked to give a record of his previous academic standing. The college graduate went in on equal footing with the man or woman who had never gone beyond grammar-school grades, for here self-acquired learning and experience, together with a desire to broaden one's mental outlook, took the place of a diploma.

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"Accordingly, the group that gathered last August was large and diverse. As one member of the student body wrote: 'There were present a physician from the middle West, and a poet from New England. There was a civil engineer who was also a leader in the Farm Bureau, and a farmer member of the State Legislature. There were college professors, school administrators, class-room teachers, Americanization workers, and housewives.' All men

and women whose coming together offset the theory that education today is producing minds 'too well satisfied with their college diplomas!'

Throughout the term, no lessons were assigned and no written work turned in, though the library was always open to all, and books dealing with the course of study were freely recommended. The instruction was carried on by lectures, and group conferences wherein the students met under inspiring leadership. Through discussion, questioning, and the exchange of thought, they were brought to form their own opinions. No definite solutions to the problems under discussion were arrived at, for none were sought. Because of the limited time, and the heterogeneity of the group, no usual curriculum was offered. In its place, one far-reaching subject, universal in its interest, unlimited in its possibilities of discussion, was studied throughout the term. Each of the three weeks saw a different master turning this topic to a different angle, giving its new truth and a diploma.

all the facts leading to a certain problem and then to draw the logical conclusions. One student, in writing of this change of viewpoint, told how she had noticed the dogmatic general statements of the first week change to the far-reaching questions of the last.

Each day, the school opened at 10 in the morning with an address by Dr. Overstreet, followed by a two-hour lecture from the lecturer of the week. These three men, chosen after careful deliberation, for fear an unwise selection would make of the school merely an outlet for personal propaganda, came from opposite ends of the country. Prof. Franz Boas of Columbia University, who considered the general topic from the standpoint of the assimilation of races, nations, and peoples, worked with scholarly precision, demanding of his students the same quickness and clarity of judgment as he himself employed. Prof. Gordon Watkins, of the University of California, who lectured during the second week, approached the topic from the angle of labor and industry. For the third and last week, Prof. William Elliot of Harvard University, treated it from the political point of view, discussing with his students the merits of the present forms of party machinery and representative government, considering, with them, other methods whereby the established organizations may be improved or supplanted altogether. The value of group organizations, leadership and public opinion was studied. Everywhere, the lectures were interspersed with discussions, questions, arguments from the floor, and wit and humor abounded.

In the afternoon, the student body broke into conferences, where the morning lectures were talked over from a more intimate approach. Here students gave more freely of their own experiences, and heard the thoughts of others. Later in the afternoon, they were free to walk, swim, or ride, as fancy called them or the attractive campus of Mills College invited. In the evenings too, they wished to take part in impromptu classes in dramatics and art. So successful was the system used, that at the close of last year's term, arrangements were under way for the founding of at least three more schools for California this summer. "The work accomplished all we set out to," Mrs. Allen explained. "If we have stimulated the formation of evening and adult schools where cultural as well as vocational study is to be given him who seeks it."

Boundaries

Fortunately, there are a few geography teachers whose imaginations scale the mountains of Switzerland or of the Tyrol with their small charges, so that they could not forget the locations of such places if they were walking the earth in the paths of such legends. The thrill of climbing to heights, of feeling the crisp sun beneath eager feet, with a teacher of this kind, is sometimes almost as wonderful as actual experience.

Deep down in sheltered lakes as blue as indigo, they see their reflections, and drink cold drafts of mountain water from tiny trickling streams. Oh, how cold and fresh and beautiful it is, and how splendid to tread the earth in the paths of such legends!

Children would not easily forget the lovely marvels of Italy if they had slipped, in thought, up the time-worn steps to the temples of ancient gods, or had been made to feel that here Christianity was cradled for so many years. How could Father Time flow anywhere else if the spirit of the Roman people still rose from its turbulent waters, Dutch children, walking so lightly in their clumsy shoes along the dikes of Holland, form bright memory pictures with their quaintly buoyant costumes. We like to think of Holland as clean and peaceful, fighting only the inland of the sea. To separate a country from its people is as preposterous as to take away from the earth its surrounding aura.

It is alluring to remember that Spain, a land by nature bleak, has through its Latin inheritance brought the warmth of color into the lives of

her people; that they are a joyous race, as are their countries, the French and the Italians. Always, however, their national individualities remain. The Scandinavians, in the fastnesses of their winter climate, are a people who reflect and take life seriously. Even the waters which touch their shores seem rough, and do not play upon the sands as do the oceans in southern countries. Yet, again, the South Seas can be as tempestuous as the variable nature of a tropical people.

What could be more fascinating than to teach a geography class through its human side—to help children's minds to grasp their relations to the earth and to the universe. There are teachers who ask their pupils only boundary lines, products, and a list of industries. These things form an interesting part of the whole, but the stupendous fact is that the earth is bounded by the stars, the moon, the waves of the sea, the air that we breathe, and that it is part of us and we of it. All of it is gorgeous, and we are made, and we continue to make, its gifts to the human race. To us who walk upon the earth, whether Anglo-Saxon, Oriental, or African, nature has been lavish in divers manners. So through the medium of a deep understanding, one can feel and, to some extent, comprehend geography.

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Asking Questions Constitutes Profession

WHY do women buy one brand of soap in preference to another? Does the husband or the wife select the oil for the family motor? Do the middle West and Far West offer good possibilities for marketing electric water heaters? Are plumbing contractors and architects specifying colored bathroom fixtures?

The answers to these questions and to hundreds of others affecting the public's buying preferences or the market's demands can be answered by a St. Louis woman who has built up a national organization based upon the business of answering questions.

Women's natural inquisitiveness, often ridiculed by the other sex, forms the basis of this new vocation for women which promises to increase in scope and usefulness. The Arnold Research Service with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., is an organization founded and managed by a woman and employing only women in its nation-wide personnel.

Miss Pauline Arnold, its founder and guiding genius, describes her company as a field investigating service for advertising agencies and manufacturers. Its work consists of confidential surveys of consumer reactions and market conditions. By means of these surveys, clients of the Arnold Research Service are supplied with specific information along stated lines to meet their business needs.

Forty-seven cities in 31 states have branches of this service, which means that when an agency or a manufacturer wants to learn why a short time what the public thinks of his product, all he has to do is to outline his problem to Miss Arnold. She immediately starts her workers on their job of asking questions in 47 cities, and within the required length of time the agency or manufacturer has the data he wants.

So far as is known this is the only service of its kind in the United States. There are various market analysis services, some employing women in different capacities, but no national field service of the Arnold type.

Interviewing Users and Dealers

While the work is new as a vocation for women, its rapid development indicates that there is a need for the inquiring service which women can give.

Trained business women personally handle each survey in each city represented by the organization. Practically all of the work consists of personal calls. There are house-to-house canvases, and the consumer viewpoint is wanted and interviews with jobbers and retailers if the distribution viewpoint is required.

Manufacturers, public utilities, contractors, hotel managers and professional people frequently come in for their share of questions.

A questionnaire or outline of the

information that is desired is supplied by the client, Miss Arnold, upon request, assisting in the preparation of this. She sends copies of the questionnaire to all of her representatives with explicit directions as to how it shall be followed. The type of product about which the information is desired governs the methods.

It is the task of the Arnold Research Service to get a cross-section viewpoint of the buying habits of the public. Miss Arnold knows—and informs her representatives—that if the product is an electric refrigerator, for example, the majority of persons interviewed must be of "Class A" or those whose purchasing power is greatest. If the product is a breakfast food, to obtain proper results all classes of consumers from the poorest to the richest must be interviewed.

Frequently the information desired is of a technical nature so that the interviews are very long and the data must be recorded almost verbatim. This means that the interviewer must be well informed and have an excellently trained memory.

Consent and Business Experience
"It takes women who have 'business consciences' to handle the work," declared Miss Arnold in discussing her service. "There is a place for the woman who thinks it doesn't matter whether she gets the information accurately or promptly. Women must understand that this is a straight business proposition. Thus far my contacts have been working out well, but I have made it a point to select all of my representatives personally. This has meant a great deal of traveling, but the importance of getting the right person for the job has been so great that it has justified the trouble and expense."

Owing to the intermittent nature of the requirements, the Arnold organization's representatives are almost exclusively married women who give as much time as is needed to the work, and are paid accordingly. One week they may be employed every day and the next week only two days, or a few hours each day. Again they may be needed for an extensive

campaign which takes them into neighboring towns for several weeks at a time.

A general business background is essential for one going into field research work," explained Miss Arnold in discussing her personnel. "It is not necessary that the worker shall have had advertising research experience, but she must have had general business experience, preferably of an executive type."

"Very few women whose previous experience has consisted only of routine office work are acceptable. Among my most valuable representatives are six women who operated their own businesses before they were married. Another representative manages a letter shop. Another formerly was a social worker who was trained in interview work. Several newspaper women and advertising agency women are among those who have made good. This serves to illustrate the type of experience that is valuable to women who want to go into this line of work."

Women Are Sued to the Work
"The whole investigation field offers an excellent vocation for women. I regard the field as ideal for women because it seems to be the line of work they do enjoy most. They are more meticulous than men and they follow detailed instructions better."

Modern methods of advertising have shown the need of research in presenting a product to its best advantage. Manufacturers have learned the necessity of studying the buying habits of the public before putting a new product on the market.

While the large advertising agencies maintain their research departments and conduct their own field investigations to some extent, there is a tendency among the agencies, according to Miss Arnold, to maintain only an office research service and to depend upon specialized research organizations for the field investigation.

"The agencies have been most enthusiastic over a field research service such as my organization offers because it saves them both time and money," said Miss Arnold. "They are not justified financially in maintaining a national field investigation service of their own, but are grateful that a specialized field service of national scope is available."

News of the Clubs

NEW JERSEY club women have some efficient leaders in their different departments of work. Mrs. Chauncey H. Marsh, who leads them in the literature and drama department, has asked that every club woman in the State spend at least 15 minutes daily reading or memorizing or composing some fragment of literary beauty; that they acquire a deeper understanding of the essential spirit of American letters, express a frank acknowledgment of their debt to Europe, and have a clear realization of their own ideals and purposes.

She believes that a sincere study of this type will deepen their legitimate pride, humble their arrogance, and enlarge their vision. Mrs. Marsh further says:

"We refrain from blatant attacks which advertise the common and obscene, believing in the thundering power of silence. The spirit brimmed with pure refreshment is filled, but the half empty cup is a source of pollution. It has no place in the American home. Whatever admonition, suggestion or petition will further these causes we shall gladly heed. To this high and holy purpose we dedicate the coming year."

In the same State, Miss Margaret Buttenheim has charge of the international relations department. In a statement sent to the women through the state yearbook she asks them to become each year more sane and balanced in their attitude toward world problems; that they may hold fast to the best traditions of their beloved country while they grow more intelligently alert to discern and bravely support the best in new methods

which political science develops for dealing with new problems.

She says: "The world is moving too fast for us to dare to be unconcerned with its interlacing activities. Indifference, fear and prejudice will not bring us peace and progress. Let us base our opinions on real knowledge. For ourselves and for our children let us enlarge our minds and broaden our sympathies by an eager, tolerant study of the world as it is today in order that we may help to make it a finer place tomorrow."

The following are a few of Miss Buttenheim's suggestions to clubs for making international relations an interesting and vital subject on their programs:

Have three-minute talks on world events before each club meeting.

Ask each department to feature some phase of the work during the year, possibly all combining in a Christmas pageant.

Invite men to share your International Relations Luncheon and dinner discussions and evening lecture courses.

Work with the Parent-Teachers Association, Junior Red Cross, church missionary groups and committees having in charge Armistice Day, World Good Will Day, and Golden Rule Sunday.

Conduct a clipping exchange.

Use your bulletin board to list in advance good radio talks.

Subscribe to a good periodical for yourself and to one for your children.

Do not forget that the World Court is still very much alive, and above all read faithfully our daily newspapers which we select with an eye to the accuracy of their foreign news.

A. M. Burton, president of the Life & Casualty Insurance Company of Nashville, Tenn., is much interested in the work which the women's clubs of that State are doing in Bible literature. He recently said: "There is no book that will purify the atmosphere and create a more wholesome atmosphere than the Bible. No one can conceive the extent of the moral effect of the daily reading of the Bible in every school. Moral standards cannot rise above spiritual conceptions. The morality of any people cannot be better than their conception of the God they worship."

"The Romans worshipped a war god and were a war-loving and a war-making country. The ancient Greeks, though skilled in art and sculpture, were lacking spiritually because they knew not the God of the Bible."

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The Importance of Voting in the Primaries

ELLEN had heard that a vote on primary day is more important in many respects than a vote on election day. She wondered why. A few inquiries and a study of the opinions of several political writers soon convinced her of the truth of the assertion. Primary Day, she learned, is, in the political history of the United States, a comparatively recent development—particularly the Direct Primary as adopted by many states today.

History of the nominating process showed her that in the early days nominations for public office were made by the party groups in Congress and in local legislatures assembled in a so-called party caucus. With this undemocratic form of control by the "inner circles," the people soon became dissatisfied. Under the leadership of Andrew Jackson King, caucus was defeated and a system of general nominating convention substituted. Few rules governed this first type of convention. Anyone who had the time and money for the long slow trip was privileged to attend. Rules of procedure eventually grew up around and formalized the general convention, however, until the practice of naming delegates began and the present-day form of nominating by delegate convention developed. For the first time the party voters were given an indirect voice in the process through the privilege of designating their choice of dele-

gates, and Primary Day was instituted for the election.

Direct Nominating

Gradually, as political rings gained control and were able to dominate its action, abuses developed in the delegate convention. Around the year 1900 political corruption became so widespread and so flagrant that a groundswell of sentiment for reform pervaded the country. As a result, the direct primary system has been introduced whereby the voter on primary day casts his ballot directly for the nominees rather than for delegates to the group which should name them. By 1924, 35 states had adopted some form of compulsory direct primary for nomination of certain offices. In some, all candidates for local, state and congressional offices are named by direct vote. New York State and several others name only local offices by the direct method, retaining the convention for all general state positions.

Adoption of the direct nomination of candidates for local and state offices has led to a system of registering choice for candidate for President. Eighteen states now hold presidential preference primaries. These take place in April, May or June of presidential years, and result in the sending of so-called "instructed" delegates to national convention. Rules for presidential primaries differ greatly in the various states. In

some cases delegates pledged individually to the different candidates are voted upon; in others local party convention delegates are chosen to name the national delegates, but an opportunity is given to express presidential preference and state delegations are bound, in varying degrees, to ballot according to the majority preference until "released" by the preferred candidate.

An Opportunity to Exert Influence

Ellen was impressed by the stress writers put upon the significance of the primary vote and its influence on party organization. She was surprised to learn that oftentimes contests for party control are waged as hotly on their local scale, before the primary election as are the contests between the parties at general elections. To maintain party leadership, the machine, or group in power, must be able to get its candidates nominated at the primaries. Where no opposition is offered to the present leaders, the struggle will be slight; where an opposing faction enters the race the result usually means life or death to the group in control. The voter is the judge between them.

In this act of casting his vote at the primary for the slate of one group of leaders or another in his party, the voter probably comes closer than at any other time toward directly influencing the type of person who will eventually hold the public offices and positions of leadership in the nation.

The first article in the series was published May 29. The third and last will be published next Tuesday.

Among the Season's Novelties

ONE can but wonder at the ingenuity which at present places before the public such large numbers of unusual and attractive novelties. In an exclusive shop was found recently what seemed to be the latest thing in novelties. It was a windmill of bronze which had been imported from Holland. This mill was constructed externally exactly like the large mills in that thrifty little country, only the wind had nothing to do with the movement of its long arms; they revolved slowly at the top of the mill only when the electric current came to their aid.

The perfection of construction of this little mill was truly wonderful. The base was six or eight inches square, and projected about two inches beyond the wall in front. On this projection, near the door, stood a mule with two sacks of grain on its back, while a man with his head tied in a red handkerchief held its bridle. More full sacks leaned against the wall of the mill. A little rustic fence on each side straggled down the hill, and four steps led up into the mill. Right in the door, silhouetted against the light inside, sat a cat, and beyond it more steps could be seen leading to the upper part of the structure. There were a number of windows in the walls—the most perfect little window imaginable. Six of them were of white glass, two were green, two blue, and several red. The price of this windmill was \$225.

Not the least beautiful of the crystal sculptures was a perfect imitation of an ice-covered bush.

priced at \$65. Another exquisite variety was a brown tree which seemed to grow right out of a round mirror. It was literally covered with little flowers representing apple-blossoms. Each petal was a small piece of pink crystal in the form of a little nearly flat fluted shell. The centers were of very small beads, two white and one green. There was also a holly tree, evidently intended for holiday decoration. It was beautiful with its brown silk-wrapped trunk and branches, and its green crystal leaves among which red crystal berries burned almost out of sight. This tree was not so expensive as many of the others, and is likely to be a good seller. The most inexpensive trees seen were quite small, and cost \$3.

Motion Pictures Used in Summer Courses

The University of Virginia will include in its teacher's courses this summer, a series of demonstrations on education through the use of motion pictures. There will be two demonstrations each week during the season, pictures for which will be furnished by the educational department of Pathé Exchange, Inc. These pictures will include, besides others, pictures suitable for teaching current events, history, music and nature study.

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houses and a high cost of living. In
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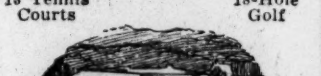
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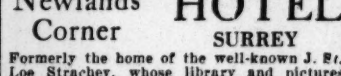
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INDUSTRIALS	Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low
-------------	---------------------	------	-----

[illegible][illegible]

... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	11	S Radiator	10
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	11	... Est 1911	10
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	21	Unity Gold Min.	01
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	31	Oil Powder & C	22
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	41	... 1911	13
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	51	Vacuum Oil	29
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	61	Venezuelan Pet.	73
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	71	... 1911	43
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	81	Warner Bros. E	23
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	91	Watson (J.W.)	05
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	101	... 1911	17
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	111	Was Olden&S	82
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	121	West Auto Sup	04
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	131	West ... 1911	04
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	141	West ... 1911	04
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	151	Woodley Petrol	31
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	161	Woodworth Inc.	27
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	171	... Cement	68
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	181	Worth Inc.	29
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	191	Walker Min.	15
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	201	Walker ... 1911	15
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	211	Youngs Spr&W	42
... High Cbs p. 112	112	112	221	Zonite Prod	40

[illegible][illegible]

Canada	661 ₂	661 ₂	661 ₂	36 Inland Steel 41s	92	91 ₂
Rayon A	221 ₂	221 ₂	221 ₂	2 Inter Pow Sec7s	57 99 ₃	99 ₃
No Am	97 ₂	96 ₂	97	4 Int SecCorp5s	47 94 ₃	94 ₃

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ALEXANDER FUND

High	Low	1.00

avg 6 1/2 s '16	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	
& Sl 7 s '62	89 1/8	88 1/4	89 1/8	Stocks: Firm; volatile shares fluctuated widely. Bonds: Dull; hi
nf 5 1/2 s '29	100	100	100	

York Bank Stocks

330	* Manhattan	890	910	
389	* Mechanics	515	535	(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
253	do rts	75	80	Last Pro

		NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA					
		Open	High	Low	Last	Pre	Clos
0	Prospect	180	210				
0	Queensboro	285					
0	Seaboard	316	320	July	20.30	20.30	20.48
0	Seaboard	920	955	Oct.	20.65	20.65	20.30

250	United	195	Oct.	20.76	20.76	20.43	20.43	20.43
0	Yorkville	..	Dec.	20.72	20.72	20.43	20.43	20.43
0 1130								

825	Law Tie & G	395	410
1220	Manufacturers	295	300
100	Midwood ..	410	425
..	Murray Hill	400	..

(American), 3800.

CHICAGO BOARD

540 U S M & Tr 590 620	Sept	1.41 ¹	1.43 ²	1.44 ³	1.45 ⁴
300 West T & T 650	Dec	1.50 ³	1.51	1.47	1.47 ¹
720 Westch'ter 1000 1100	July	1.07	1.07 ¹	1.04 ¹	1.04 ¹

Dec12.50	12.50	12.42	12.42
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UTILITIES POWER & LIGHT CORP
 Utilities Power & Light Corporation

.....\$28,255,087	\$18,489,662	1927. Statement for this year does not
.....14,740,113	10,234,950	include results of Central States Utili-
.....13,514,974	8,254,712	ties Corporation and Central States

Company declared the quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on payable June 30 to stockholders of record as of May 20, 1927, at the rate of \$1.50 a share (par \$5) on 798,000 shares. Previous report for nine months ended March 31, 1927, showed net of \$995,587, or \$1.25 a share.

Ontario

Rotary clubs are being organized in all parts of Spain with surprising rapidity. Mr. Dorronsoro said, and the various clubs and club members are frankly competing with each other in extending the hand of friendship to fellow Rotarians and others. "Similar movements which are advocating the idea of general friendliness are taking Europe 'like a popular song hit,'" he added.

At a drum-head election held on Boston Common Capt. Edward N. West was elected commander, William H. Chase of Winthrop, first lieutenant, and Joseph G. Maier of Bos-

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

"Malores Kalendar"

Bristol (England) still maintains the famous "Malores Kalendar" which the town clerk of Bristol began to write in 1478. From Henry III's reign until the present day the names of each Mayor and his brethren are entered in this book, with the chief annual events during their term of office.

Detroit Free Press Probably the best farm relief bill ever introduced was Bill, the old-fashioned hired man. But Bill has moved to the city and is running a drill press or something.

Combine The use of the new combine machine on the farms of the United States reduces the amount of labor needed to harvest and thresh 400 acres of grain from 120 days of man labor to 30 days.

St. Louis Post Dispatch: We have a faint suspicion that some of the modern music is played simply because it sounds so nice when it stops.

VEGETABLES **FRUITS**

TOMATO A FRUIT According to a decision of the Australian Ministry of Trade and Customs, the tomato is a fruit.

Medford Mail Tribune: Times are hard on a small boy. To be a Babe Ruth or a Lindbergh, that's the problem.

Croydon to Vienna A commercial air liner recently left Croydon, Eng., at 5:24 a. m., and reached Vienna, Aus., at 5:05 p. m., and for the first time made this flight of approximately 1000 miles between sunup and sunset.

Cincinnati Enquirer: It has been wisely remarked that farm relief would be less necessary if automobiles could run on hay.

Now It Can Be Told In Samuel Johnson's "Dictionary of the English Language," published in 1755, "network" is defined as "any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with intersecting the intersections."

Dallas News: Last year 200,000,000 books were sold. As reading matter, or as furnishings for the built-in cases.

Water Tax At Budapest, Hun., water taxis, holding from four to eight passengers, can now be hired to take visitors up and down the Danube River.

Detroit News: Add Americana: Receiving a couple of favorable letters: Feeling that your proposition represents a nation-wide popular demand.

Antiques for America In the past 10 years, over \$50,000,000 worth of British antiques have gone to America.

By test the Best **BAIRDS** The Beautiful "Sollie" Shoes for Ladies 14 South Bridge, Edinburgh

GIRVAN-Ayrshire **THE "KETTLEDUM"** LUNCH AND TEA ROOMS 2 HAMILTON STREET

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COMBE & COMPANY Stationers & Picture-Framers Artists' Materials 160 Buchanan St. (Opp. the Athenaeum) Tel: 1133 Douglas

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DAVID YOUNGER FAMILY GROCER and PROVISION MERCHANT 194 North Street (Charing Cross) Phone Douglas 160

The Monitor Reader

1. Are radio movies ready?—Radio Section
2. What country is especially noted for the gentle manners of its people?—Children's Page
3. What is the only game which all may play and in which all players are winners?—Mirror of World's Opinion
4. What is the derivation of "refuge"?—A Word a Day
5. What is called "a king among trees"?—Home Forum Page
6. What country portrays a radio antenna on its stamps?—Children's Page
7. Is too much culture and too little cooking taught in the schools?—Sayings
8. How many laws were made out of the 19,770 bills introduced into the last Congress?—Editorial Note
9. What work and play calendar for children is suggested for the coming week?—Children's Corner
10. What is considered to be the largest donation of works of art ever made to an institution in America?—Art News

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

A Word a Day

Discretion

This word expresses the idea of ability to perceive things in such a way as to distinguish and separate them, one from another. An instinctive tendency to decide with prudence and circumspection upon the wisest course of conduct is true discretion.

Discretion, to separate from, is the Latin verb from which discretion, discernment, discreet and discrete are all formed. Discretion implies a freedom of will to pass judgment upon affairs, to separate the true from the untrue.

Discretion and discernment are both mental processes, but the former emphasizes the faculty of prudence, the latter of keenness. Discreet and discrete are frequently confused, and formerly both were spelled discrete. In present day usage, however, discrete signifies tactful, cautious, judicious, while discrete means separate or distinct. When Shakespeare said "the better part of valor is discretion," he was surely emphasizing the idea of judiciousness.

In dis-cree-tion the second syllable sounds like "kresh" and is stressed. Sound the l as in dish, e as in end, i as in circus.

"Discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

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What is this honking noise I hear? SAID I TO BUNNY, STANDING NEAR.

AN AUTO IN DISTRESS! SAID HE. SO OFF WE RAN SOME HELP TO BE.

THE NOISE WE FOUND, TO OUR SURPRISE, WAS GINGER'S VOCAL EXERCISE.

AND NOW WE KNOW, LIKE OTHER FOLK, THE SENSE OF HEARING HAS ITS JOKE.

What They Say

Sir John Simon

"The day may come when the help of television and beam wireless, with each Dominion statesman sitting among his own colleagues in his own country, contributing moment to moment in a common discussion in a common place."

W. O. Stillman: "The most creditable feeling in the human breast is the desire to help another. It is not beneath the dignity of civilized men to help their sub-human co-laborers."

J. L. Garvin: "Women throughout the world should throw themselves more seriously than they have yet done into the crusade against war. As rights extend, duties must approximate."

Sir William Beveridge: "The individual lives in vain, a life of drift and clutter, who has not in himself a center of calm unmoved by daily turmoil, unscathed by success and failure."

S. S. Hammersley: "Strikes and lockouts are wasteful and ineffective methods of dealing with industrial disputes."

J. R. Clynes: "If we outlaw war, we must discard the weapons of war—and we must destroy the war mentality."

Helping Hands "He has a raft of friends." "Yes, they keep him from going under."

Campus Cleaning Winter Park, Fla. The spirit of Rollins College is exemplified in the following incident: A state high-school swimming meet was scheduled to be held here at the college, the events to take place along the shores of Lake Virginia. Dean Carruthers was desirous of having the grounds in good order, so asked the young men to take charge of cleaning up the campus. This they did with a good will, and the grounds soon were in splendid shape.

Then along came a terrific storm which cluttered up the campus again. The dean vent home disheartened, but unwilling to ask the college boys to work so hard again.

Next morning he was astounded—but gladdened—to see a spick-and-span campus. The first student he met was a young lady, and he inquired of her about the "fairies" who had wrought the transformation.

She replied that the girls of the student body had felt sorry for the boys, and had agreed to get up before breakfast in the morning and clean up the campus.

A New York Policeman BECAUSE policemen have many hard cases to handle they are sometimes looked upon as becoming hardened. That this is an unjust inference is typically instanced by a recent incident in New York reported to the *Sunday* by Mrs. W. K. A policeman, after a busy day, was on his way home aboard a trolley when he noticed a blind man suddenly stop near a place where the pavement had been torn up. A seemingly inadequate fence surrounded a wide subway excavation just ahead. The blind man, fumbling with his cane, apprehended some danger, but seemed helpless to decide what to do. The policeman stopped the trolley at the next cross street and was seen to rush back to the man's aid. Adding kindness to kindness, the motorman held the car until the officer could finish his errand.

Honesty in Small Things AN ITEM from the Wall Street Journal, kindly sent in by F. P. tells of a company which received a check for a little over \$3 received from the owners of a building in which the company maintained a branch office. Feeling certain that no money was due the firm, one of the officials investigated the matter. He was politely informed that the sum represented the interest due on monthly rentals of \$83.33, paid a month in advance over a period of years.

In Lighter Vein

The Boston Child

Teacher: "If you had three apples and your brother decided to eat one of them, how many would be left?" Tommie: "Three."

"Why?" "Well, he didn't eat any. He only decided to."

In the Linoleum Department "Sorry, I've nothing to suit you, lady, but I could get some more patterns down from the factory tomorrow."

"Yes, do, and ask them to send some very small designs suitable for the floor of a bird cage."—*Passing Show.*

Innocent Wife: What is this ticket, darling?" "Hubby! 'Only a pawn ticket.'"

Innocent Wife: "Why didn't you get two, then we could both go?"

Something Maid: "Please, sir, the baker says will you kindly let him have something off of his account?"

Impetuous Author (eyeing bills): "Give him the paper-weight."—*London Opinion.*

Letters of a Schoolboy Dear Son: How's everything at college? Please type your letters after this. The only thing I can read in them is the figures. Sincerely, Dad.—*Judge.*

Clever! Caddie: "We found your ball, sir, but we couldn't find the wallet."

Crafty Gaffer: "Thanks awfully. It was the ball I wanted. I find I didn't lose my wallet, after all."—*Humorist.*

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Peking's Fall and the Unity of China

CHINA'S Nationalist armies, with their capture of Peking, have met the tests of twenty-four months' campaigning. It remains now to be seen what civil victories will crown this military triumph. The military unification of China is an achievement of the utmost current significance. Its significance for history will depend upon the honesty and courage with which the results of this war are given civil consolidation. The army henceforth will doubtless be called upon for policing duties of a very essential sort. But the Nation that has suffered for more than a decade from the conflict of rival war lords will now look for a new type of leadership, qualified to make of the Chinese Republic a national unity in more than name. And the friends of democratic government throughout the West will share with the Chinese in that desire.

Not since Yuan Shih-kai in 1916 made his ill-fated attempt to re-establish the Dragon Throne, with himself as Emperor, has the national authority in Peking been actually national in any effective sense. Successive war lords set up successive presidential figureheads. With these so-called authorities the nations represented at Peking carried on a nominal diplomatic business. But Peking never boasted that it spoke for China. There were always other tuchuns who ruled and profited beyond the reach of Peking's authority, and watched and plotted for their chance to dominate in the ancient Manchu capital.

Moreover, in Canton, the parent city of China's revolutions, Dr. Sun Yat-sen maintained, somewhat intermittently, an independent and, as Dr. Sun termed it, a bona fide republican regime, custodian of the ideals for which the Republic was established in 1911 and which were betrayed by the ambitious blunder of Yuan.

Now, however, these are the successors of Dr. Sun whose armies have marched from Canton across the length of China to defeat, before Peking, the northern forces of Chang Tso-lin, most potent of the war lords. In theory, at any rate, the fall of Peking is a victory for democratic China. On the surface of things, at least, it writes an end to this ten-year period of disruptive militarism. And there are certain hopeful factors to indicate that the unity of China may now be more than superficially established.

First of these is public opinion. Since the Shantung award in 1919, producing as it did the Student Movement and the boycott of Japan, China's national consciousness has developed with extraordinary rapidity. Despite economic distress, geographical isolation and widespread illiteracy, there is in China a powerful public opinion. The Nationalist propaganda of the last two years has greatly intensified it.

A second hopeful factor is found in the make-up of the Nationalist Party itself. The support of the Kuomintang is drawn largely from those classes among the Chinese to whom the friends of China have looked for constructive leadership. Student support of the Kuomintang is almost universal. And the students, however erratic they may have been on occasion, deserve a large measure of credit for the development of an effective national consciousness in China. Further, the merchant classes, since Communist influence has been eliminated from the party, have given a very practical backing to the Nationalists. Their financial aid has been a major factor in the military expedition into the North.

In the third place, the Kuomintang appears to be under a hopeful leadership. The forecasts of those who insisted that there would be a falling out before Peking among the Nationalist generals seem to have gone awry. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has given not the slightest indication, from the time he set out from Canton to the present, that he proposed, as some die-hard critics of the Nationalists have insisted, to establish himself as war lord. Even Gen. Feng Yu-shiang has successfully co-operated in this northern drive—a fact that in itself indicates the unifying possibilities of the Nationalist movement.

And in addition to the military leaders, the Kuomintang has called and now, more than ever, can call to its service the best of the spokesmen for modern China. National unity has been the great goal for which these men, unavailingly, have worked. With that goal in sight, it is not likely that they will hesitate, whatever their relation to the Kuomintang has been, to assist in its realization.

With this support there is basis, then, for the hope that the Nationalist victory at Peking will conclude an old, discreditable order and usher in a new period of national democratic unity. Selfishness may dissipate this opportunity. Jealousness that have been sheltered behind the necessities of war may appear and disrupt the party. But the occasion for greater things than these is at hand.

Meanwhile, the world will wait anxiously for the next developments in China. It is impossible to be unconcerned about the progress of a nation that lodges within its borders one-quarter of the human race. There are, moreover, many issues outstanding between China and the powers. These are likely to find speedy solution once the strength of the new regime is proved. The military unification of China was a prerequisite to the task of establishing a

national civil authority. The establishment of that civil authority is a necessary preliminary to the readjustment of China's international status. The situation in China now, as in the past, is in the hands of the Chinese themselves. The world that is watching these history-making changes will hope that, having come so far toward national unity, they will not be easily turned back.

The Peasant Awakens

SUDDENLY there has sprung up in southeastern Europe a movement to unite the peasants of six countries, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria. Its object is ostensibly to combat Bolshevism and Fascism, but while the fight against these systems of government is no doubt one of its primary aims, the real impulse for the movement comes from a desire for greater social and economic advantages. Long enough have the peasants watched urban populations reap the fruits of industry, while they themselves have permitted what they regarded as injustices to pass unheeded.

Now the day of organization has arrived. Alba Julia disclosed the peasants in a new light. The gathering of Rumanian peasants, estimated at anywhere from 40,000 to 200,000, showed the sacrifices they were willing to make in time and effort to register dissatisfaction with the Government. And the order and discipline in evidence at the assembly, as well as when the men dispersed quietly to resume their work in the fields, indicated that the land workers at least know how to control themselves. To onlookers the meeting had little other than a moral effect, as the peasants' demand upon the Government to relinquish office was rejected by the regency.

But political observers see in the meeting a close relation to the new movement, and as soon as the pressure of agricultural work has lifted, the campaign to better the lot of the peasant will no doubt be continued with even greater vigor. For generations the peasant has remained almost inarticulate. While social and industrial revolutions have proceeded and cultural systems have arisen, he has toiled on submissively, forbearing, patient as the gleaner depicted by Millais. But the peasant one stage removed from a serf has passed. An awakening has come. The peasant is demanding a "place in the sun," and in the new organization under his banner there resides a power to be reckoned with, its potentialities and ramifications not confined within the central and southeastern states of Europe but extending as far east, perhaps, as the coast of Siberia.

A College Crisis

IN RECENT statements the heads of seven colleges for women in the eastern United States, four of them in Massachusetts, have set before the public the financial difficulties which their respective institutions are now facing. As these include the best-known colleges for women in the United States and those with the largest student bodies, the situation is one with which the public is deeply concerned.

Unlike the colleges and universities for men, institutions for women are not heavily endowed and, consequently, look to the tuition fees for their chief source of revenue. Already these fees have been raised to a point in excess of the tuitions charged in similar institutions for men. While it has become generally recognized that there is complete justification for a charge for tuition and living expense in colleges more nearly commensurate with the cost of these commodities, yet so far has this gone in the case of colleges for women that the present fees seem to be nearing the maximum. Moreover, a large proportion of the patrons of women's colleges are from families of moderate and, in many instances, of small means; yet since the scholastic attainments of these students are such that they constitute the most substantial portion of the student body, the problem assumes aspects which are, to say the least, perplexing.

While it has seemed comparatively easy to raise large endowments for the leading colleges and universities of the country for men, the task has been much more difficult in the case of the institutions of learning for women alone. Accordingly, the problem resolves itself thus: Are the people of the United States as a whole sufficiently interested in a type of education for women equal to that now enjoyed by men? If so, their desires must be backed by their bequests, else many institutions famous in the annals of education will have to curtail, if they are able to carry on at all. There is no alternative.

Large endowments for equipment and increase of salaries must be had if Wellesley, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Barnard, Radcliffe, Smith and other colleges for women are to continue to render the high service which has made them famous. It seems incredible, in view of the vast wealth of the country and the increasingly important place filled by women in the civic activities of the United States, that the funds will be lacking to meet this urgent need.

The privileges granted by the Nineteenth Amendment require for their fulfillment education of a great body of women for leadership. It is inconceivable that there can be any doubt as to the future of these highly useful institutions which are to meet this need.

Business and Politics

WHILE aviation and politics are claiming the front pages, the fact may be overlooked by some that business is constantly improving. Two authorities for this have recently spoken, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. That Mr. Coolidge recognized in the latest figures on exports another evidence of improving business conditions in the United States is significant. American exports have improved because business conditions in other countries have improved and customers in those foreign countries are thereby able to buy more from the United States.

The analysis of the export figures was made at the instigation of the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover. This analysis is indicative of the quality of the improvement in business in the various foreign countries. But, said Mr. Hoover, speaking of conditions within the

United States, "there is less unemployment. We are coming out of a seasonal dip and, generally speaking, the business situation looks much brighter." This statement is in line with the forecasts made some time back by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who, when furnishing a report on the extent of unemployment, indicated that working conditions were improving and that employment is gradually gaining. Here is a situation, then, which is so rapidly righting itself that the extraordinary methods proposed to succor the unemployed are being proved unnecessary even while the debate thereon progresses.

The encouraging reports carried to the White House, which are considered sufficiently authentic to warrant President Coolidge's discussion of them, go far toward disproving any claim of an emergency. It has been said not infrequently that business usually becomes stagnant during a presidential campaign. Such a belief is entirely spurious, as the records will easily show that seldom have periods of business depression coincided with a campaign year. An opportunity is now offering to prove again that business prosperity can be maintained even though the great mass of the citizens are employed in discussing politics.

Competitions and Advertising

A SITUATION which is expected to receive careful attention from advertisers' organizations has been developing in Britain in the last few months, almost entirely in connection with Sunday newspapers which deal with the more sensational types of news. These newspapers offer large cash prizes for correct forecasts of various sporting events, generally the results of the football matches played weekly throughout the country.

The conditions surrounding the competitions are such that to win the whole prize offered is virtually impossible, but every answer submitted must be listed on a coupon clipped from the paper. This has led to many enthusiasts buying fifty, one hundred, or more copies solely in order to fill in and mail the coupon.

Newspaper advertising rates are based on circulation, and the advertiser naturally assumes that every copy sold is read by the purchaser. Obviously no value attaches to space purchased which is never seen by any reader but is immediately thrown away after a clipping, which generally appears on the back page, has been torn out. Advertising men who are alert to the situation say it is hard to describe the action of a newspaper which encourages such competitions and then points to the large circulation figures which result as anything less than obtaining money under false pretenses.

While it has been generally known that this multiple buying of papers was done to some extent, the remarkable character of the movement was unsuspected until one paper published a letter from a reader in which he said he had purchased 1200 copies and asked if this was a record. Apart from the gambling element involved, however, many advertising men see in the whole business of competitions a serious mistake for newspapers and a drawback to the development of legitimate advertising.

Quieter Cities

THE British Chancellor of the Exchequer's recent announcement of a rebate on pneumatic-tired lorries may be regarded as a sign of growing official recognition that noise, like smoke, is a public nuisance.

Unlike the companion question of traffic, which is palpable and measurable, noise cannot be readily measured, and since it does not impede movement in its physical aspect, its growth has been tolerated until, increasing by imperceptible degrees, it has reached an intensity that can no longer be ignored.

Not all the clash and clang of arms at Marathon could have equaled the commotion of a modern high-power trolley car passing through the streets of an American city. Yet the car passes almost unnoticed in the general metallic roar of railway, "elevated," pneumatic riveters, concrete mixers, heavy trucks, self-starters, loud-speakers and the multiplicity of bells, whistles and horns, not to mention the intimation of new styles in noise from aircraft overhead.

It is probable that each of the noise makers can advance reasons to show that the racket of his particular machine is necessary for its proper functioning. But there can be no doubt that noise is as much an expression of some imperfection in human progress as were the Manchester slums in the early days of the power loom. When the main condition of a power-driven refrigerator was that it should be perfectly silent, the inventor required additional time and thought to design his machine, but design it he did. And if similar conditions were to be imposed on designers of the strident and earth-shaking devices that multiply so luxuriantly around the city streets, it may be presumed that human ingenuity will soon find means to remove the undesirable features.

Problems of silencing may not be so interesting to the inventor as the initial designing of the machine; they may cause delays in the completion of the model; but the time is coming when they will be recognized as a necessary part of the work, for business efficiency and professional acumen alike will demand that the thinking process of the city be allowed to proceed unhampered by unnecessary noise.

Editorial Notes

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has just blocked action seeking a compromise on the United States terms for entering the World Court. Americans now have an opportunity to show whether they are really interested in finding an honorable way to join the Court or only in devising reservations which will block adherence.

Two North American rivers have experienced remarkable changes in the last score of years, the Niagara and the Rio Grande now running wet on one side and dry on the other. The same legal phenomenon is true of the Great Lakes.

Using popular phraseology, when a college graduate enters professional baseball it is a case of from the "sheepskin" to the "horsehide."

Who Has the Brown Derby?

THE Man in the Tweed Fedora stood above the river at Fort Washington Park watching a giant silvered cucumber, the government dirigible Los Angeles, as it sailed majestically over the roofs of upper Manhattan, pointed its inquisitive nose toward the sun-drenched Palisades and moved up the Hudson, its shadow painting an elliptical blotch on the slow-rolling waters below.

But, strangely enough, it was not a modern dirigible that the Man in the Tweed Fedora saw, as he tilted his hat farther back and searched the sky with quizzical gaze.

Through some remarkable processes of thought, that silvered bulk, unchanged to others, to his eyes had shrunk remarkably, assuming as it continued on its course a new contour. Even as he watched, the cucumber changed to a large pear, upended in the sky, the driving motors were replaced by a trapeze, and the crew dwindled to a single performer—a performer in red tights and spangles precariously suspended by his toes hundreds of feet above the ground. Breath-taking!

And in keeping with the aerial transformation, peculiar things were taking place in the park itself. The little red light-house on the point of rocks retained nothing of its individuality but its color; the rest of it was a circular structure of wood whose upper portion, open to the weather, gave free vantage to a group of judges—horse-looking men—who pressed loud waistscoats against the railing the better to observe the starters. The great rocky slope that formerly had bulked up toward Riverside Drive was now a grand stand, packed in tiers with cheering spectators, while the broad Hudson had disappeared to make way for a dusty race course.

The Man in the Tweed Fedora grinned appreciatively. A breeze of retrospection had blown back the leaves of memory from 1928 to 1898 and had left him at an up-state county fair, a boy of twelve.

His "Paw" had been digging potatoes that morning in the sore lot back of the house, seemingly impervious to the reiterated information: "Paw, there's a balloon ascension at the fair today. Paw, won't you take me? C'mon, Paw. Cap'n Mott's got 'im in a balloon, Paw. Don't you want to see him, Paw?"

But "Paw" held his peace, hoeing industriously albeit with a twinkle in his eye. As high twelve approached, however, Paw's attitude changed. From time to time he glanced at his watch; more frequently he rested on his hoe. Finally he spoke.

"Bill White's going up, too," said he.

The boy was unimpressed.

"Cap'n Mott 'll wear tights," said the boy. "I wanna see Cap'n Mott."

"That's because you don't know Bill White," said Paw.

"Bill White's the lad for me. I want to see Bill. Son, I reckon we'll go."

To understand Paw's attitude one should know about Bill White. Bill was the town's unconscious comedian. Bill's aspirations soared out of all proportion to his attainments. A lover of the limelight was Bill; a pompous fellow who longed for local prominence, but who became unaccountably disconcerted when once within the public gaze. Paw expected great things of Bill as a balloonist.

They drove to the fair in a buckboard behind Lil, the sore-musled Paw's boots were newly greased, his celluloid collar spotted, and a patent necktie, attached by slipping a narrow band around the collar, sentintilled with a spectrumescent glow.

The boy wore a very round and narrow-brimmed derby, a checked suit, and the unaccustomed presence of shoes caused his toes to wriggle in constant inquiry.

At the canal bridge Lil shied playfully at a clanking horse car and mingled with the long string of horse-drawn vehicles headed down Main Street toward the fairgrounds the other side of the town.

Occasionally the traffic would be held up to permit a belated exhibitor to enter from a side street with his drove of cattle or sheep, and thus, amidst a remarkable medley of "moos" and "maas-aas" and whinnies, of bleats and bellows and neighs, the rural cavalcade progressed to the county fair of 1898.

Within the high, board fairgrounds fence, all was motion and din. Mingling with the drone of the merry-go-round's organ, the blare of half a dozen midway bands, the piping notes of peanut roasters and the rasp of innumerable balloon squawks, arose the voice of the multitude—a large, indistinguishable murmur punctuated by staccato shouts, gusts of laughter, squeals, cries, catcalls, cheers. And, like percussion instruments in a huge orchestra, the syncopated thuds of trotting horses beat lively tempo to the medley of sound.

In the circular inclosure formed by the race track the boy and Paw hitched Lil and turned to the attractions of the day.

A tight-rope artist was balancing himself in a tilted chair high above the track; a troupe of dogs was performing on a stage in front of the grand stand; there was a vast deal of excitement in the air and much to marvel at, but the boy saw only one thing.

Over in the center of the hitching field a dirty silken bag was billowing above the heads of the spectators. It was a shapeless mass as yet, resembling an animated hillok rather than the thing of jolly rotundity it was about to become. The boy tugged at his Paw's sleeve.

"There it is, Paw. There's the balloon, Paw. Let's get over there, shall we, Paw? Huh?"

Paw consented, and the two made their way through lines of munching horses, past numerous families gathered about different conveyances, eating picnic repasts, and so came to the crowd which formed a circle about the growing bag. Here the boy took the lead and, in that unaccountable way boys have of getting to the front of things, had soon wriggled to the inner edge of the crowd.

The balloon was nearly full. At different points in the circle attendants were pulling on taut ropes to hold it steady in the breeze. There was an odor of gas in the air where the tugging bag had loosened the dirt bags which sealed its neck above the gas main. There was a man, whose scarlet tights were at present concealed by a gaudy bath robe, hurrying about giving orders in a confidently noisy voice. And there was Bill White!

Very loud was Bill in dress this day—loud was his brown-checked suit, louder his necktie, and almost as loud his new brown derby with dark band. But very quiet was Bill in demeanor. For Bill was glancing skyward and figuring distances. Bill's taste for the spectacular was apparently vanishing as he glanced first at the bulging gas bag and then at the sky. To the onlooker it was evident that Bill had recently discovered that the sky extended upward for an exceedingly long way. Men watched Bill's growing uneasiness, and grinned.

At last the bag was full. It lurched cumbrously in the breeze and pulled away from the weights that held its neck to the ground. Sand flew, men tugged at mooring ropes, and on a straining cable the big silken mass suspended itself above the crowd, the basket dangling a little above the ground. The aeronaut had thrown off his robe and was all business.

Now, then, Mr. White, he said briskly, "if you'll just step out of this basket, we'll be off in a jiffy. As soon as the judge announces the flight—"

The judge, in fact, was already making the announcement. Bill looked about him apprehensively. The crowd was grinning. He looked up at the sky. It was still a long way off. With leaden feet he moved toward the basket, cast one despairing glance behind him, and stepped in. Immediately he discovered his mistake. The crowd began to cheer. It was no consolation to Bill. Bill's paramount desire just then seemed to be to grow small, to vanish, to evaporate. Only thus could he get away from that balloon and its attendant crowd with a vestige of dignity. A tentative attempt he did make, however.

"See here," he demanded of the balloonist, "See here, I—"

"No speeches, Mr. White, no speeches," said the other briskly. "Just hold your horses; we'll be off in a minute."

Bill by this time had slipped one leg over the edge of the basket.

"But, see here," he began again. "You know, I—"

His voice trailed away. From the judges' stand the announcement was coming clearly over the field. Bill listened, and slowly a look of ineffable relief came to his countenance. Listen:

"—and after the intrepid Mr. White makes this flight, ladies and gentlemen, Hudnut the Human Mystery will call for volunteers to assist in his remarkable feats—"

Bill waited for no more. Volunteers! The word spelled escape to Bill. He grasped the edge of the basket, preparatory to jumping to the ground.

"Hear that?" he cried bravely. "Hear that? Mr. Hudnut needs 'im in 'is act. I'm going to help Hudnut. Can't go up with—"

There was a lurch. The balloon swung up into the sky. Bill with it, one leg hanging over the basket's rim, his hands desperately clutching the ropes, in his eyes a look of huge distress. They were already fifty feet above the ground. The man in red tights wound an arm about Bill's shoulders and pulled him back into the car, where he sank supinely from sight. The balloon shot skyward. Presently a brown derby with a dark band came floating down to earth.

Paw and the boy ran back to their rig and a moment later Lil was speeding them in the wake of the aeronauts. They were among the crowd which waited when, a half hour thereafter, the big bag settled back to terra firma in the lot behind the Maple Street school.

Bill White, feeling the jar of landing, cautiously raised his eyes above the rim of the basket to investigate. Earth! Good old earth! He had been miles in the air, he supposed, and here he was safely back again. It suddenly occurred to him that he was quite an heroic fellow, after all. While the crowd watched, he pulled himself together. Slowly his sadly deflated chest assumed its normal pomposity. He laughingly stepped to the ground and, with a typical gesture, assumed the pose of Napoleon at St. Helena. Belligerently he eyed the enthusiastic reception committee. Then he spoke.

"Say!" he demanded importantly, "Has anybody seen my hat?"

The boy who watched once again became the Man in the Tweed Fedora. He rubbed his hands together and chuckled. The Los Angeles had long since sailed from sight up the Hudson. He looked at his watch. "Ho," he murmured, "I'll have to hurry."

Three hours later, alighting from a passenger plane at the East Boston Airport, he turned to an attendant. "Say," he said jocularly, "has anybody seen my hat?"

And for hours thereafter he wondered how it was that no one had laughed at the witticism. H. E. W.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Return of Venizelos"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one who has for a long time followed very closely the career of Eleutherios Venizelos, I desire to be permitted to congratulate you on the splendid editorial published in the Monitor, and captioned, "The Return of Venizelos."

Will you allow me to make one or two pertinent remarks on the subject of the advisability of the return of Mr. Venizelos to active political life in Greece?

It is my belief that the Greek people, in the large majority, after many years of trial of the various political personages in Greece, are thoroughly convinced that the destinies of Greece are very closely connected with the return of Mr. Venizelos.

The opposition to the return of Mr. Venizelos consists of a small minority of professional politicians, who find it to their personal advantage to cope with the impotent and divided leadership of the Republican forces of Greece, rather than with the able and invincible leadership of the veteran Cretan statesman.

Nothing in the political career of Mr. Venizelos justifies the presumption of the leaders of the opposition that the return of Mr. Venizelos would be detrimental to Greece. As a matter of fact, the Republican forces in Greece being in the majority, the Royalist minority can under no circumstances hope to succeed in the formation of a Royalist Party, able to conduct the Government of Greece with a strong hand.

To keep Mr. Venizelos out would be only to continue the dissension among the Republican factors, and thus deprive Greece for a long time of a united leadership and a one-party government, without which Greece cannot have stability and consistent domestic and foreign policies.

The return of Mr. Venizelos will summon to the colors of Republicanism the entire Republican majority, and Greece would be assured not only of a united Republican majority and of an urgently needed one-party government, but also of the peerless leadership of the one and only outstanding political personality on the horizon of Greece.

With the advent of Mr. Venizelos, Greece will resume her lost leadership in the affairs of the Balkans, and inasmuch as the vital interests of Greece, a maritime and

commercial nation, dictate Balkan conciliation and the establishment of alliances of friendship with her neighbors, I believe that not only the Greeks, but also all those who love peace, would urgently seek that Mr. Venizelos may no longer delay his return to power in Greece.

NICHOLAS J. CASSAVETES.
New York, N. Y.

"Mahatma Gandhi at Home"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The essay by M. T. G., "Mahatma Gandhi at Home," will surely merit the appreciation of admirers of that notable character.

Thank you for its publication and permit me to contribute an item of more than relative public interest, inasmuch as it incidentally concerns the habits and conduct of all who call themselves Christians, by quoting from E. Stanley Jones' "Christ at the Round Table," a volume which is rapidly growing to fame. Says Mr. Jones:

Ghandi at the moment of his great religious restlessness, when he was on the verge of accepting Christ, tells how he came in contact with a Christian family in South Africa: "At their suggestion I attended the Wesleyan church every Sunday. The church did not make a favorable impression on me. The sermons seemed to me to be uninspiring. The congregation did not strike me as being particularly religious. They were not an assembly of devout souls; they appeared to be rather worldly minded people going to church for recreation or in conformity to custom. Here, at times, I would involuntarily doze. I was ashamed, but some of my neighbors who were in no better case lightened the shame. I could not go on like this and soon gave up attending the service." (Young India, Oct. 14, 1926.)

This came at a most decisive moment of his life. How this recalls the experiences of John Wesley! "It was a national epoch when John Wesley's heart was warmed in the meetinghouse," said Lecky, the historian. It would have been a national epoch for India if this Wesleyan minister and his people had been in the line of succession of the warmed heart. But they were worldly, dull, and drowsy at the moment when one of the greatest men of modern days was making his life decision. The whole situation rested on their experience of God. It was not sufficient to sustain it.

There is more in Mr. Jones' instructive book upon this line of experience. W. J. FARMER.
Savannah, Ga.